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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Mr. Pearson Plays by Ear

LAST week at the United Nations Assembly in Paris our Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, made an important speech on Palestine and in this speech he urged that the U.N. should recognize Israel.

When the British Mandate came to an end in Palestine last spring the United States immediately gave formal recognition to the new Jewish state. Russia did the same a day or two later. Our government decided not to follow suit, and to this day Canada has not formally recognized the Israeli government.

We are now in the curious position of telling all the other members of the United Nations that they should, at least as a group, recognize the new state when we ourselves have deliberately held back from doing so.

How did we get into this strange and contradictory position? Probably because Mr. Pearson, over in Paris, is playing by ear rather from a strict musical score written out for him in Ottawa. He sensed that the pitch and the tone of the Palestine situation was such that it was time to sound this new note. And sound it he did, no doubt with approval from Ottawa.

A great deal of the disharmony and discord in the United Nations results from the fact that the delegates from many countries are held, by their governments, very strictly to the music written for them at home. Naturally the home governments have to control their representatives abroad, but if the control is too strict, it is all too likely to mean that each of the individual players in the international symphony will play his own rehearsed part over and over again, out of time and out of tune with all the others. Since this is a real danger, it is a good thing to have a number of the leading players who are allowed by their governments to play, up to a point at least, by ear.

So far, so good. But if our government is going to let its representatives play in this way it must be willing to carry through. It must be willing to change its own tune on international matters in harmony and in time with the tune played by its representatives abroad.

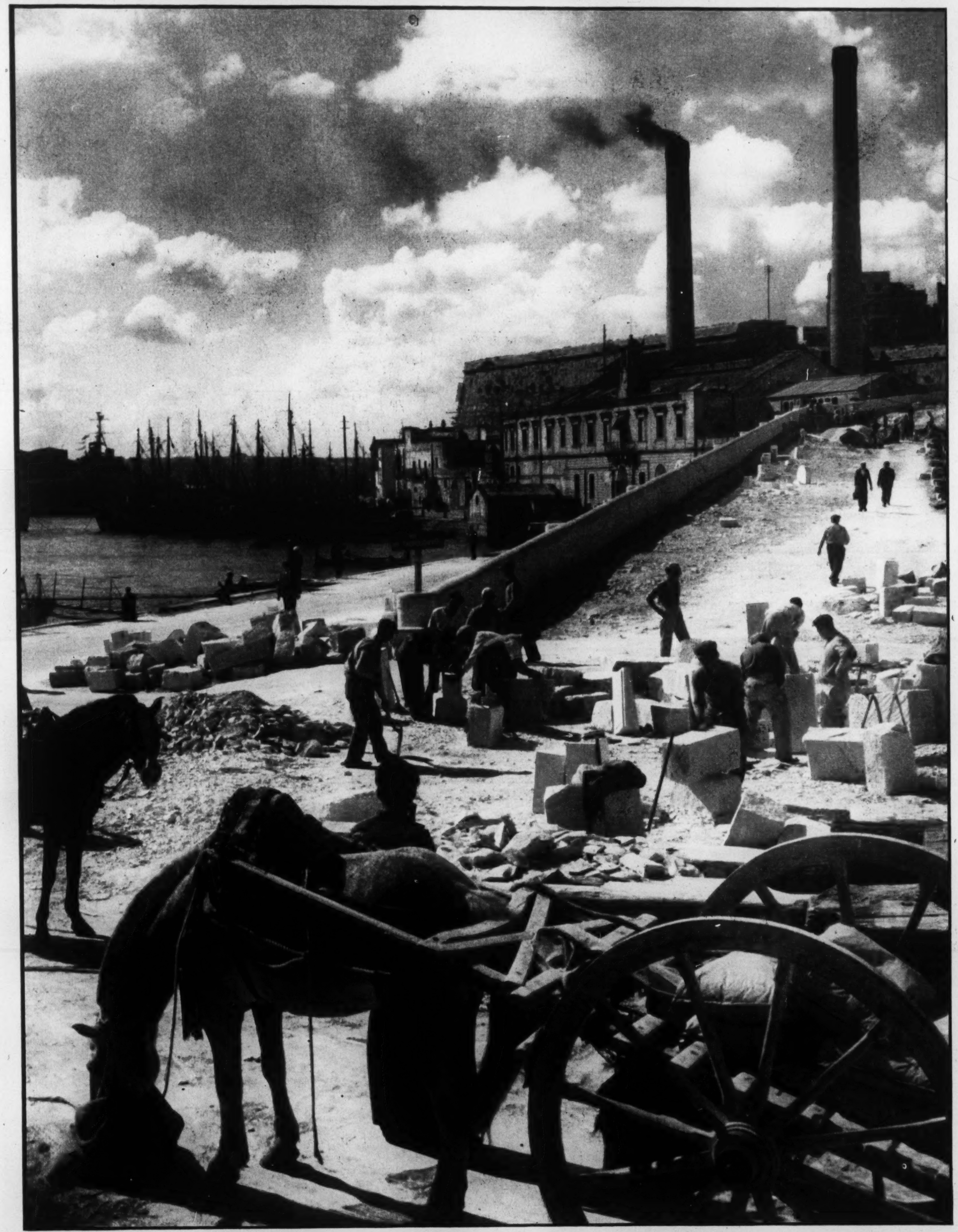
Is Mr. St. Laurent ready to recognize Israel immediately? If so he should say so. If not he should at least explain where he now stands.

Mr. Martin and the King

WE THINK it is a pity that the Benchers of the British Columbia Law Society have decided, without waiting for any expression from the government of their province or the Dominion, that a Communist cannot conscientiously take the oath of allegiance. It appears to us that the proper way to deal with this problem is to let the Communist take the oath, and to prosecute him for perjury if he subsequently commits any violation of it. If the government, by legislation or by order-in-council, should decide that a Communist cannot take the oath, that is another matter, and the Law Society would naturally abide by the decision. (An article on this subject appears on p. 18.)

But for that decision to be arrived at by any other authority than that of the state seems to us decidedly dangerous. It will almost inevitably result in Communists being held to be disloyal in one jurisdiction and not in another, or in one occupation and not in another. It is well to remember that when you declare a man to be incapable of taking the oath of allegiance you are not merely declaring him unfit to practise law; you are declaring him unfit to be a citizen, since loyalty is one of the first requirements of citizenship. The British Columbia Law Society can only exclude Mr. Martin, the recent graduate of U.B.C. about whom the fuss is being made, from the practice of law. It cannot exclude him from the practice of engineering, or of teaching, nor from being a candidate for the legislature, nor

(*Continued on Page Five*)



On the war-scarred island of Malta new roads are being built to Grand Harbor to clear the way for the increased export trade which it is hoped will cope with growing unemployment. See story pages 2-3.

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MALTA, G.C.

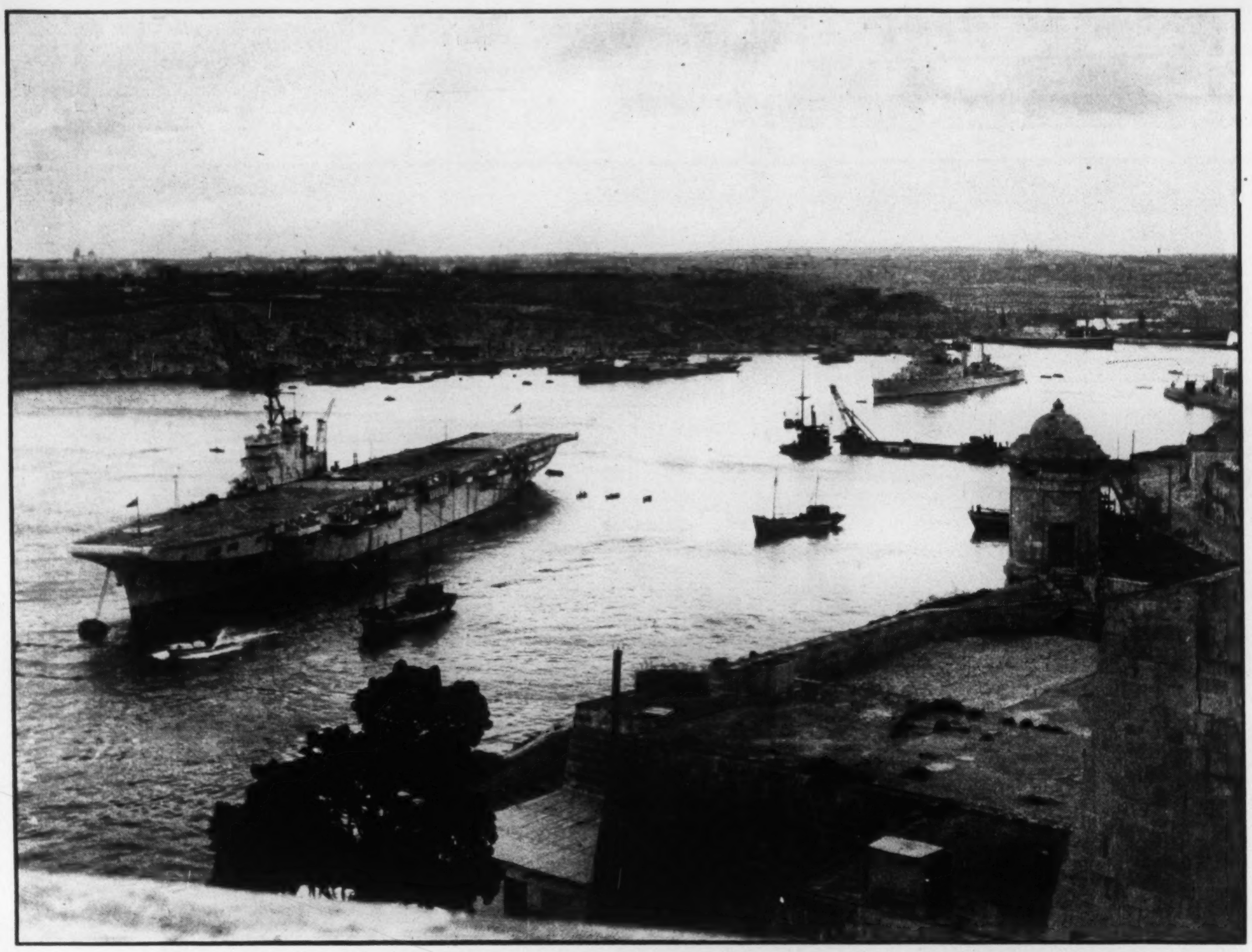
By John Merrill

THE terrible bombardment which Malta underwent early in the war, when the island lay almost defenceless under a continuous rain of German and Italian bombs, won her the George Cross, highest award for gallantry available for civilians in the British Commonwealth. Now, besides the large expenditure necessary for rebuilding the bomb damage, Malta finds her whole economy in a far from satisfactory state.

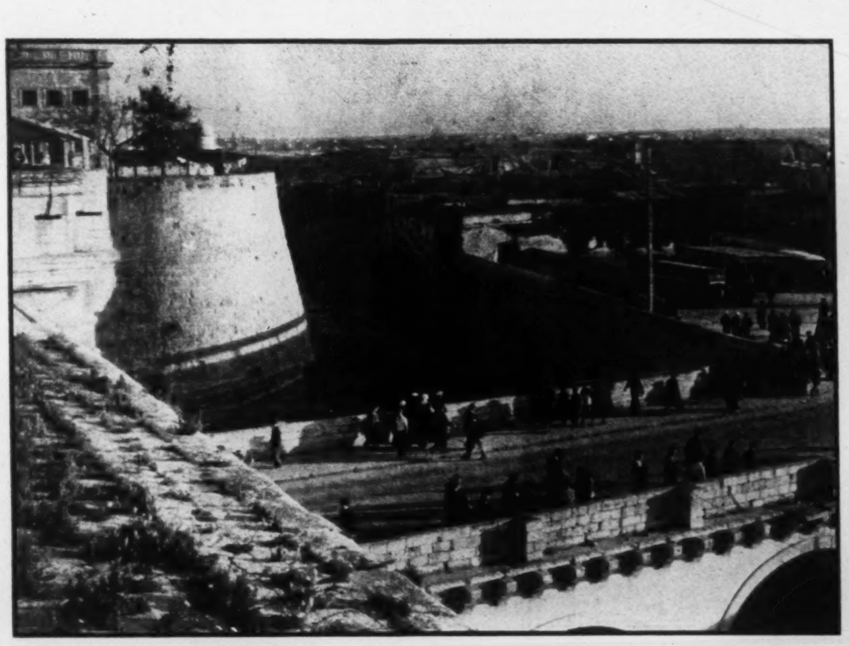
In 1947 the people of Malta assumed entire responsibility for their own affairs, with the exception of defence which remains under Britain's control. While this responsibility is naturally welcome to the Maltese, an able, vigorous and ambitious people, it brings with it many serious and difficult tasks.

MALTA needs to expand her economy. Today she is almost wholly dependent on British defence expenditure, mostly in the form of wages, just as in the past she was dependent on the funds imported by the Knights of St. John. Malta's own resources do not suggest that this position can be radically changed (she has no rivers, timber, coal or metals of commercial value), but it is here that any expansion must take place, since Britain's defence expenditure has been on the decline since the end of the war. Britain has, however, provided a grant of £31 millions for reconstruction and a further £300,000 in food subsidies for the current year. Malta will also receive assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for which self-governing colonies are not normally eligible.

Malta's land is already highly cultivated, and the island exports early potatoes, onions, and oranges. The growing of flower and vegetable seeds and of cut flowers



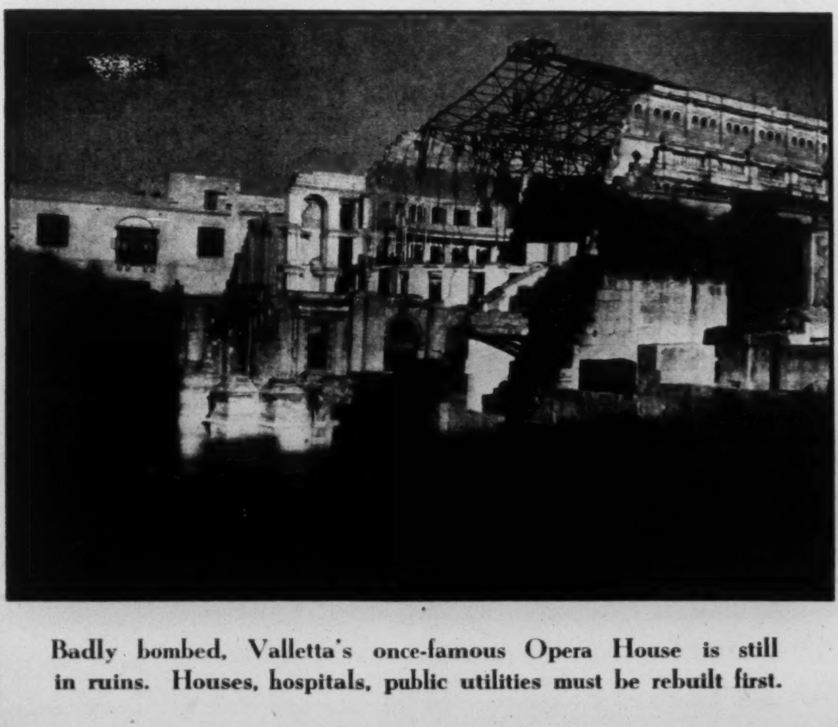
Malta, the George Cross island which took such a fearful beating during the war, is undergoing a difficult period of economic reconstruction. Her magnificent Grand Harbor (above) is still chief source of revenue.



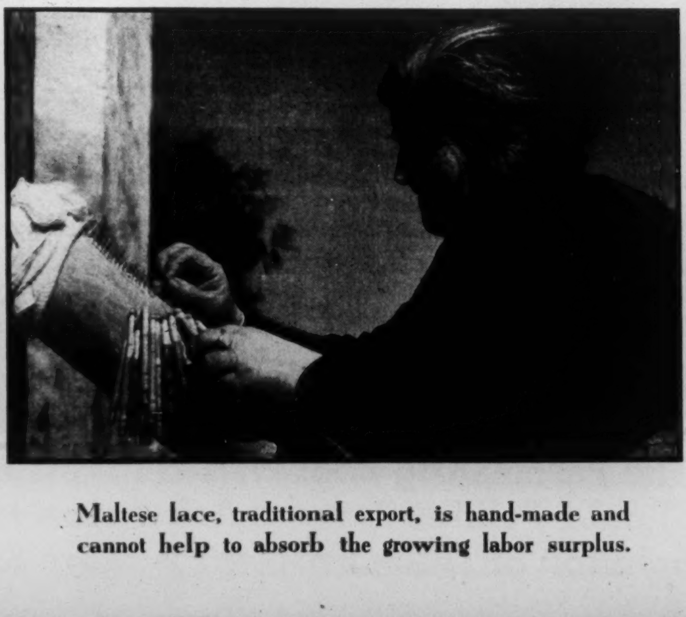
At Valletta, Malta's capital, the bastions of the old walled city look down on today's hurrying crowds at the bus station.

Electroplating is one of Malta's newest industries. Carpets may soon be exported.

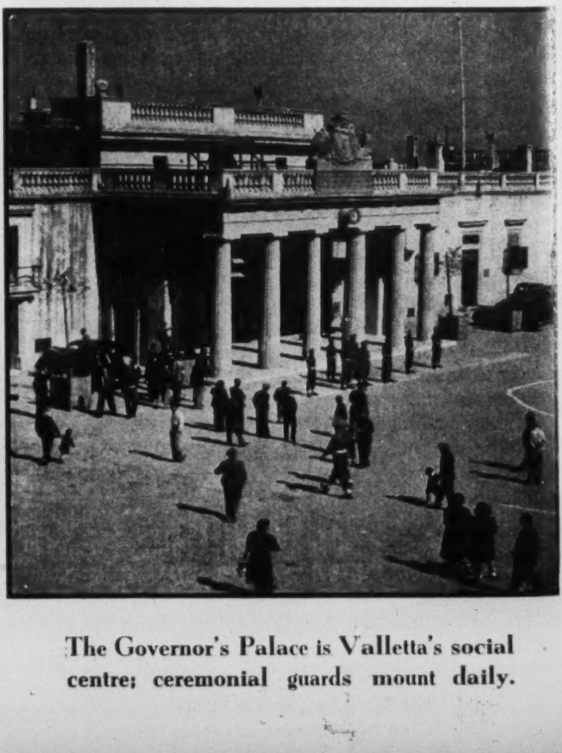
At present, Health Minister Paul Debano is as much concerned with improving sanitation as with rebuilding.



Badly bombed, Valletta's once-famous Opera House is still in ruins. Houses, hospitals, public utilities must be rebuilt first.



Maltese lace, traditional export, is hand-made and cannot help to absorb the growing labor surplus.



The Governor's Palace is Valletta's social centre; ceremonial guards mount daily.

for export has also been introduced recently. More water is one of the big problems in the way of agricultural expansion which still awaits solution.

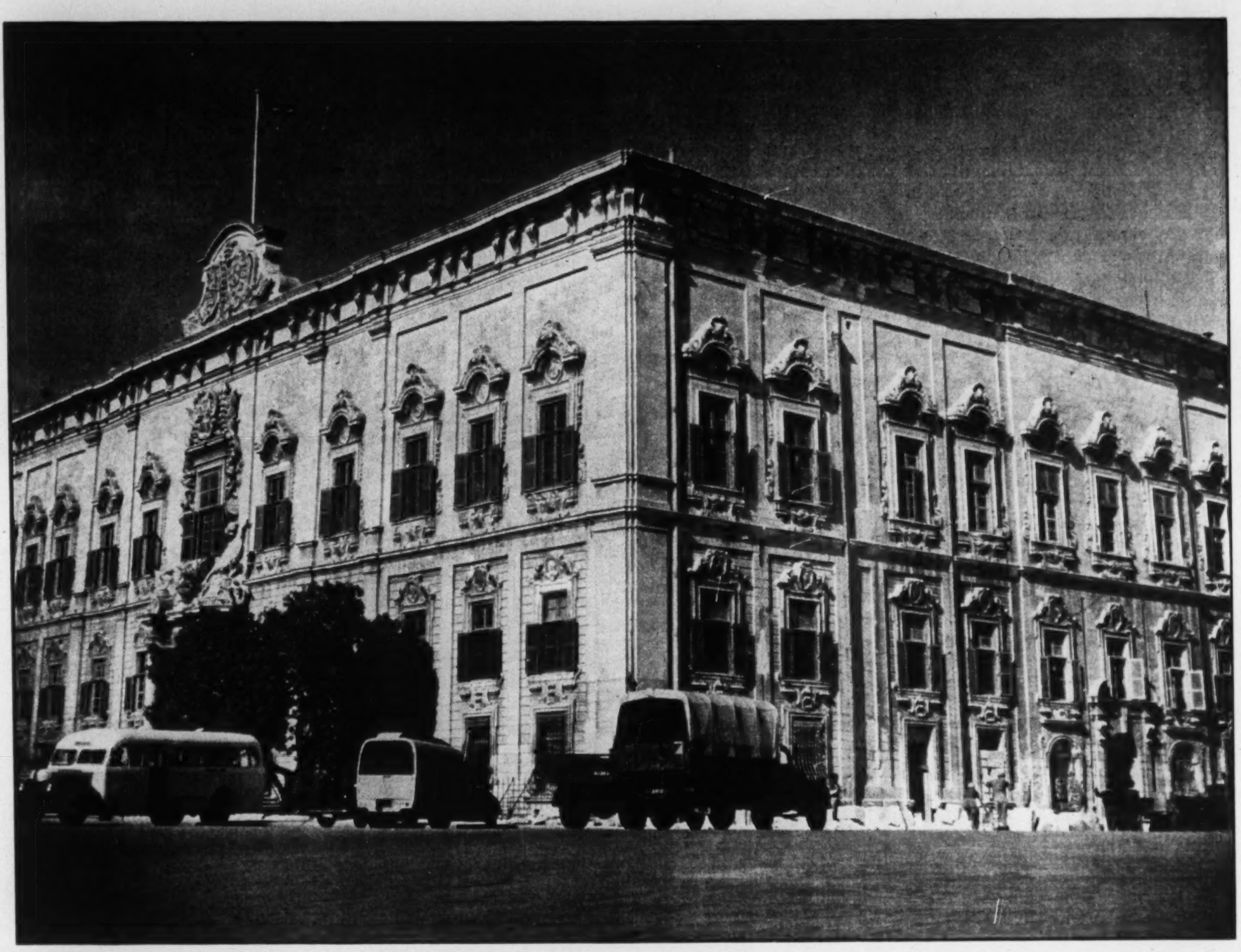
OTHER industries include wine, beer, tomato paste, fish, leather, briar pipes, gloves, buttons, boots and shoes, cigarettes and furniture. Many of these are expanding. The pipe factory exceeded pre-war output in 1947, exporting to many countries including Britain and the United States where the chain stores were brisk buyers. In the same year buttons were exported to Greece in some quantity and mirrors were added to the export list. Malta has a weaving industry with a long history which is still functioning successfully. Lace is also a traditional export, but since it is hand-made the industry is not likely to expand on any large scale. There is also an organized tourist industry, and during the summer the island was filling up with sterling area holiday-makers.

A large surplus population is another of Malta's problems, and it is hoped that some 100,000 Maltese will be able to emigrate. They are industrious and thrifty and are considered good immigrants. Canada has agreed to take 500 as construction workers, and an assisted migration scheme has been arranged with Australia. The United States is also helping by freely granting entry permits to Maltese who have relatives there.

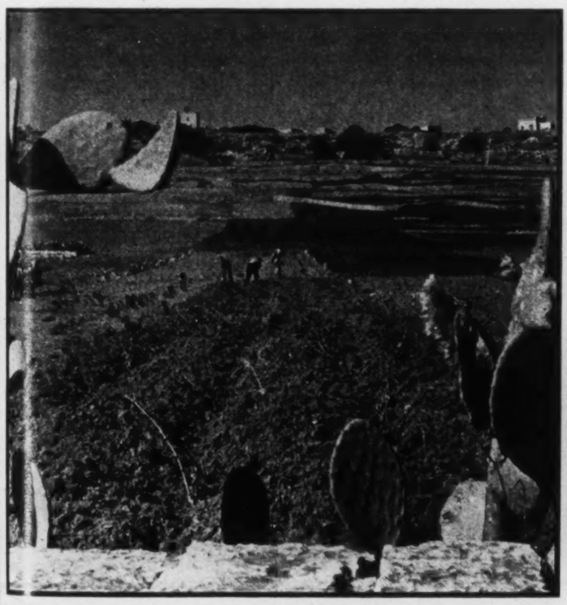
MALTA has its own university (founded in 1769) with an average attendance of 250 students. In 1946 education became compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Government schools are Roman Catholic and free. There are also numerous private schools. The Roman Catholic religion is by law the religion of the country and the Maltese are a strongly religious people, but freedom of worship is guaranteed and all offices are open to people of any faith.

The social services will be the first to benefit from the proceeds of the income tax which Malta's new government has introduced for the first time. Among other schemes will be one for old-age pensions of 12 shillings a week where income is 10 shillings a week or less. Some 14,000 persons will benefit from next October.

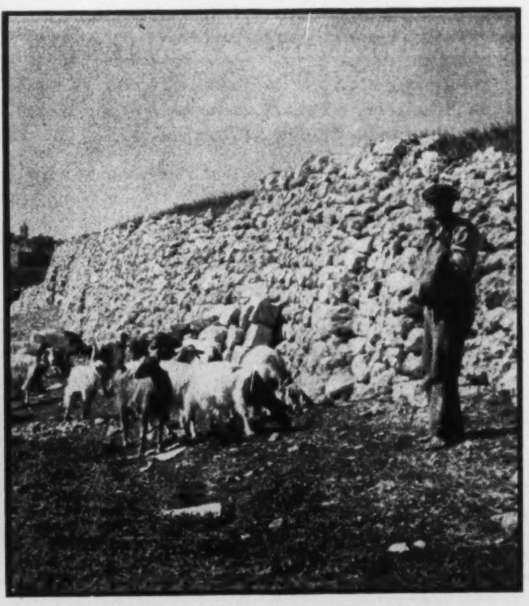
The sporting life is varied and comprehensive. Football is very popular and there is cricket, golf, hockey, tennis, boxing, horse-racing, boat-racing, swimming, water polo, and sea-angling. The Carnival, held in February or March, is a time for public dances and much indoor gaiety.



The Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem were given Malta by Charles V of Spain in 1530 and paid him an annual tribute of a falcon. The Auberge of Castile and Leon illustrates Order's former splendor.



Land must be terraced to protect soil from seasonal rains and strong winds.



Goats replace cattle; are no longer milked on customer's doorstep.

Typical of Malta's slums — old, narrow, sunless streets, no gardens, bad sanitation. Slum clearance measures will follow rebuilding of bomb damage.

The customs regulations are unpopular with the small trading ships running to Sicily, Italy and Spain. Mooring areas are constantly patrolled for smugglers.

Ottawa View

Canada's Defence Strategy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

COMMENTATORS are beginning to list and appraise the outstanding themes of the next session of parliament. Unless the international tension focused at the moment on Berlin and Nanking has been substantially eased by next January, it is safe to predict that the military defence of Canada will be one important item. Intimately linked with it will be the part which Canada can be expected to play as an active member of a new North Atlantic Security Treaty.

Any discussion of the military defence of Canada must recognize two or three basic factors which add enormously to the complexities of such a discussion. Those whose duty it is to plan the broad strategy of Canada's defence believe that Canada will never fight alone, indeed, that if she is ever embroiled in another war she will be attacked not as a primary objective but as a northern corridor leading to the United States. This is slight comfort for Canadians, who may as well reconcile themselves to the fact that if another major war breaks out the United States will be one of the contestants, and that Canadian neutrality will be impossible.

This certainty that in any possible future war Canada will not be a major contestant but will be compelled to cooperate as best she can with a large association of nations led by the United States, must govern all defence strategy adopted by Ottawa. Our defence efforts will have to be fitted in as ingeniously and effectively as possible into the much larger and more influential plans of our allies.

Area Of Vagueness

A second area of extreme vagueness is introduced into discussions of Canadian defence by the uncertainty about the extent to which new technological advances have revolutionized all earlier concepts of national defence. There is even an extreme school of thought which throws up its hands and says that no defence is possible.

Finally, and growing to some extent out of the consideration just mentioned, any realistic discussion of Canada's military defences is balked by the very necessary shroud of secrecy drawn over many of the latest scientific devices which would be bound to play an important role in any large-scale outbreak of war.

In the light of these difficulties, it is remarkable how much has been said by the democracies, including Canada, about their defence plans and preparations. I have just finished looking over the more important Canadian pronouncements of the past year on the subject. This, supplemented by interviews with two or three top-ranking military and economic specialists, provides material for at least a number of interesting assumptions.

As against the complexities listed above, there is one factor which tends to simplify the problem materially. There is only one international development which could possibly drag Canada into a large-scale war, and that would be an open break between the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

If war broke out between these two countries, Canada would, as Prime Minister St. Laurent again insisted the other day, find neutrality impossible. It is just as well that all Canadians face up to this highly unpalatable but, I believe, incontrovertible truth. There is little use sighing for the neutrality of an Eire or a Sweden. It is just as much in our interest to do everything possible to prevent war between the United States and the Soviet as it would be to prevent the U.S.S.R. from attacking Canada direct, because in the long run it would come to the same thing.

Over The Top Half

So that Canadian defence is, in its first aspect, the problem of facing the threat of an attack by the Soviet Union upon the top half of the North American continent. If we were a member of a North Atlantic Union, we would have additional preoccupations. And in any event an attack upon North America would drag Britain and France and the Benelux countries into war, and we should have the same problem as in 1914-18 and in 1939-45, the need of helping those European countries to survive, and eventually to win. But for a moment let us look at the problem of helping to defend the northern half of North America.

The immediate threat, obviously, is that of a powerful diversionary aerial raid over the top of the world, aimed at the industrial and military centres of North America. It is soberly realized by North American strategists that a U.S.S.R. "Pearl Harbor" of this kind would have some success. It is not believed possible to so perfect the aerial defences of North America as to prevent a few Soviet bombers getting through. The incendiary techniques of the last months of the Great War suggest that if they did get through, vast damage might be done to a few industrial centres. If by such a time the U.S.S.R. possessed the atomic bomb, the impact would be still more formidable.

Such raids would not be launched with the idea of winning the war in one coup, since the Soviet Union would presumably at the same time be making a lightning strike toward the occupation of all Europe, and could spare only a part of its air force. The hope of the enemy would be to create such panic as to drive Canadians and Americans alike to compel their governments to concentrate almost solely upon passive defence measures, leaving little potential for offensive strikes against the Soviet Union.

Retaliation By Air

The United States possesses, of course, the means for retaliatory aerial raids if the U.S.S.R. were to begin war in this fashion.

Canada's contribution against the menace of such raids is obvious and has already been discussed repeatedly in print. The first need is early detection and warning, and one presumes that a great deal of attention has been given to this Arctic and sub-Arctic phase. The second is the provision of fast and strong interceptor fighter squadrons of jet-propelled aircraft. The third would be a small mobile force of airborne troops capable of being thrown into counter-attack against enemy attempts to develop enemy bases in the Canadian Arctic.

On the economic front, the defence of North America would involve, of course, the kind of preparations which would make possible the mobilization of high priority resources in a short time, the integration of our war economy with those of our allies, the stock-piling of strategic materials, the training of specialists the standardization of equipment and components. A good deal of work has already been done along these lines.

The defence of Canada also involves setting up civilian organizations against air raids or other types of enemy attack or sabotage. This has been recognized by the appointment of Major-General F. F. Worthington as coordinator of civilian defence planning. The likelihood that a third World War would see the introduction of bacteriological warfare as well as the atom bomb will add greatly to the responsibilities of civilian defence authorities.

While the Soviet Union has never been an important sea power there were developments in the Second Great War which would make that country today a formidable threat to the British and American navies. Although Nazi Germany lost the critical battle of the oceans in 1942-43, she had made tremendous progress again by 1945 in new types of fast under-water craft. Indeed, had the war dragged on another year or more, Allied sea losses would almost certainly have become serious again. It is presumed that the U.S.S.R. is in possession of these Nazi designs, and that she has been expanding this arm of her navy vigorously.

Possession by the U.S.S.R. of a large fleet of late-model Nazi under-water craft would add to the difficulty of maintaining the lifelines of supplies across the North Atlantic. In the Second Great War, Canada took over the responsibility for escort work over a large part of this area and presumably would be expected to do so again. The Minister of National Defence recently referred to new types of convoy escort craft which were being designed and were to be built in this country.

Subs Have The Edge

The battle of the U-boat against the surface craft is, apparently, an unending one, with the submarine showing a considerable edge at this phase of the contest. This is not a completely unfavorable development for the defence of this continent, of course. North America might be badly devastated by air raids, but it could be subjugated only by a vast sea-borne invasion. It takes many years to build up the naval forces necessary for such an attempt. The Soviet Union has submarines at the moment, but little else.

The basic belief at Ottawa is that by remaining strong, and by fostering a union of all the peace-loving nations, war can be prevented. Moreover, that the next two or three years are the critical ones, and that every month which goes by without disaster lessens the chances of another world outbreak. Panic and apathy are the two pits to be avoided.

—Photo by Karsh

Martha Graham, here shown in one of her tragic-mime poses recorded by Yousuf Karsh, is today ranked high in the succession of great American dancers which began with Loie Fuller and included Maud Allan (native of Toronto), Isadora Duncan, Ruth St. Denis.

Passing Show

MONTREAL is to have no milk deliveries on Sundays. Church attendance will of course be at once increased by the exact number of milk deliverers that Montreal possesses.

•

Chiang Kai-shek wins victories just the way Dewey wins elections.

•

Two-thirds of Montreal's children are not getting the right food, but as the right food includes liver and spinach most of them are probably not complaining.

•

Now that Ireland is a Republic the question arises, is she going to pay interest on the bond issues that the Irish Republicans sold in the United States?

•

The A. F. of L. wants the non-Red oath to be compulsory on employers as well as workers. Employers who wish their class to be liquidated will no doubt take the oath with a mental reservation.

•

The Attorney General of New York State is prosecuting a cemetery on a charge of profiteering. It's a grave accusation.

•

Building workers have always aimed at durability. It used to be the building that was to last as long as possible, now it's the job.

•

Rain, Rain, Come Again

Little drops of water
  Falling in Quebec
Make the cutoffs shorter,
  Save our George's neck.

•

Christmas turkeys are at the highest price on record, which means that it is a better deed than ever to go without one and give the money to somebody who needs it.

•

The Canadian West does not like two-dollar bills. We prefer fives ourselves.

•

Praising Mr. George McCullagh's youth and enterprise on the occasion of his purchase of a third Toronto newspaper, the Ottawa *Journal* says that he fought his way up the ladder, "ambitious, fearless, and tiresome." A misprint, surely, for "ambitious, fearsome and tireless."

•

Concerning China, Chiang Kai-shek can only report that "it fell apart in me 'and!"

•

You can tax the rich into becoming poor, but you can't tax the poor into becoming rich.

•

Lucy says that the power cutoffs are the best excuse she has had in years for not getting the Christmas cards out in time, and she never gets them out in time anyhow.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

from getting elected and even taking his seat, unless the legislature also decides that he cannot take the oath. Surely the Law Society has taken too much upon itself.

Mr. Martin, on the other hand, does not seem to be a very good lawyer. (But that is no reason for not admitting him to the Bar.) His reply to the Benchers says nothing about the charge that a belief in the Marxist Manifesto is incompatible with allegiance to the King. He argues that members of the C.C.F. would also have to be excluded because the oath forbids a lawyer to "seek to destroy any man's property!" If Mr. Martin cannot think of anything better than this he is not likely to do much good to Communism or much harm to the King.

Socialist on Socialism

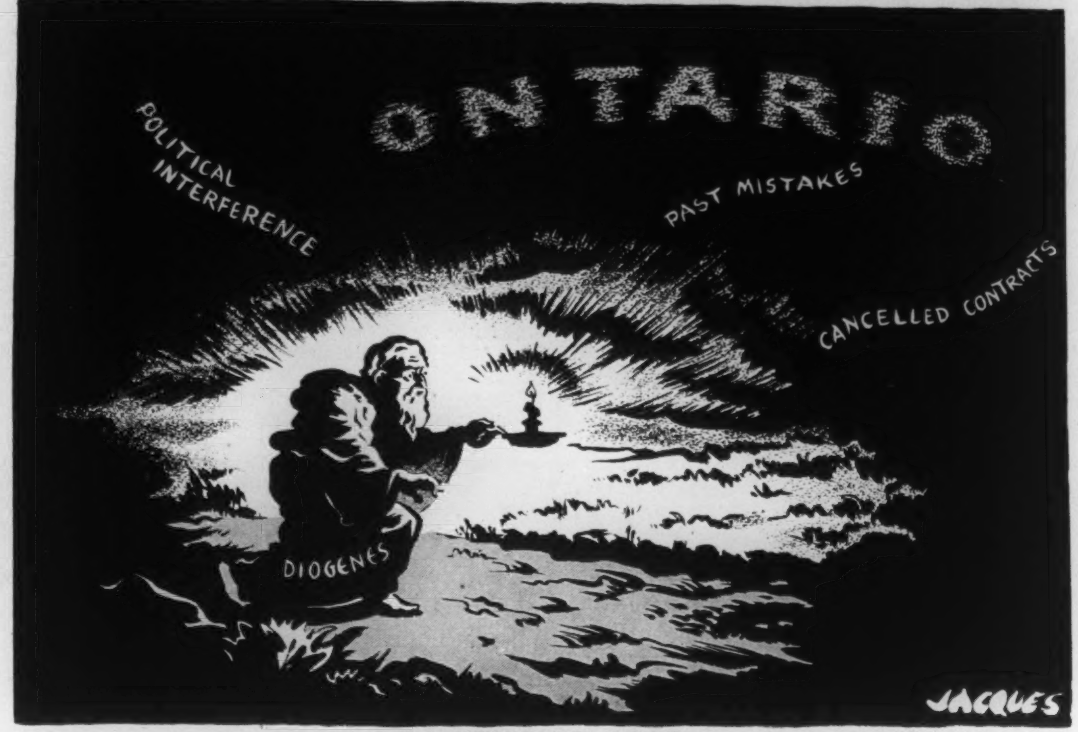
IT IS mildly amusing that Mr. Forsey, the Socialist candidate against Mr. Drew, is making his campaign chiefly about a situation which has arisen in the extremely socialistic business of the Ontario Hydro and which could not have arisen in a similar business carried on by private enterprise. The question whether Mr. Drew or somebody else is chiefly responsible for the fact that the Ontario Hydro cannot meet the demands for electric current which it has contracted to meet is a subject of much controversy. But there is no question that that failure has occurred in a socialistic enterprise, and that it would not have been allowed to occur in an enterprise under private ownership.

Mr. Forsey is naturally resting his entire case on the fact that Mr. Drew was in charge of Ontario's affairs when the shortage developed, but he is not saying anything about the fact that the shortage would never have been allowed to develop in a privately owned system. A private power company renders itself liable to damages when it fails to fulfil its contractual obligations; a publicly owned system, such as Mr. Forsey admires and approves of, does not. A privately owned system can and must refuse to accept obligations which exceed its resources; a publicly owned system is under no compulsion to do so and is under a very considerable temptation to take on whatever business is offered to it.

Newspaper Owners

THE purveyance of news to the public of Toronto and vicinity, so far as daily newspapers are concerned, is now entirely in the hands of two purveyors, Mr. George C. McCullagh and the charitable trust set up under the will of the late Joseph E. Atkinson. Mr. McCullagh, who had already combined in one newspaper the two former morning newspapers, last week acquired the *Telegram*, one of the two papers in the evening field. This reduction in the number of competitors for the privilege of supplying the public with news is probably a natural consequence of the change in the character of the newspaper business, and it is occurring in almost every large city of the English-speaking world, but it is a development which does not tend to enhance the power and influence of the newspaper as an institution. There are many indications, in election results and elsewhere, that the public is becoming much less amenable to the leadership of the large city dailies, and much more attentive to the numerous alternative sources of information that are now available.

The daily newspaper is not an ancient institution. In the main it had its rise on this continent within the last hundred years. During the first two-thirds of that period newspapers were easily founded and easily killed by the competition of better ones. Men with the journalistic instinct in their blood had little trouble in getting the small amount of money required to buy a press on the instalment plan and run a paper until it began to pay its way or to show that it was never likely to. One does not have to be a very elderly Canadian to remember the days when Hugh Graham, John Ross Robertson and Joseph Atkinson, all of them born journalists who started with nothing at all, were still dominating the newspaper field in their respective territories; and P. D. Ross is alive and active today, as are many even younger journalist-owners who were able to start later because they were in younger cities.



BLACKOUT, 1948

In that period ample competition was assured by the ease with which new journalistic enterprises could be started. During the last third of the century the tendency has been in the opposite direction, and the total number of competing ownerships is now so greatly reduced (Toronto had at one time seven daily newspapers under seven entirely different owners) that any further reduction seems a matter for regret.

Dr. Cullen's Biography

THAT remarkable Canadian, Dr. Thomas Stephen Cullen, who was one of the original group surrounding Sir William Osler at Johns Hopkins and is now professor emeritus of gynaecology at that institution, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday amid a shower of congratulations from a great number of personal and professional friends. Dr. Cullen's chief present concern is the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, which he has served for over thirty years and of which he is now president of the board of trustees.

Canadians will be glad to know that Dr. Cullen's biography is being written by Miss Judith Robinson, who for a number of years was a valued contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, and can be relied upon to extract the maximum of interest from an exceptionally interesting career. The volume will probably appear early in the coming year.

Supreme Commander

THE new book by General Eisenhower that is causing such resentment in the British press ("Crusade in Europe," Doubleday, $5.75) is for the most part a straightforward, soldierly story, packed full of excitement and human interest. Eisenhower had the happy knack of getting soldiers from many countries to work not only with him—which was a natural result of his great ability and charm—but with each other. It was this, more than any other talent, that made him great; it was in this, more than anything, that he took pride.

The uproar in Britain stems chiefly from a few passages. One of these discusses his difference of opinion with Churchill over the use of troops in the Mediterranean when the Normandy bridgehead had been successfully established and when victory was merely a matter of time. Eisenhower wanted to capture Marseilles and rush all the troops possible into France in order to win in the West as quickly as possible; Churchill wanted to use troops in Italy and the Balkans. Eisenhower says that he could not take a course that would prolong the war for "political" reasons (a word that has given quite unnecessary offense in Britain) but he advised Churchill to discuss the matter with the President of the United States. One may assume, surely, that Churchill did so—and got nowhere.

In another controversial passage Eisenhower comments rather scathingly on some of General Montgomery's peculiarities, including a request for more authority. However, he is warm in his praise of Monty's ability, and ultimate loyalty and quotes, perhaps unwisely, a self-deprecatory letter that Monty wrote to him soon after victory.

Eisenhower has commented on, even criticized, two men whom the British idolize. This is is bad enough. But he does so in a rather self-assured style that, surely, must be very different from his manner when he was trying to bring about agreement in a council-of-war. Finally, despite his self-assurance, events seem to be saying that Churchill was right—that it would have been better to prolong the war by a matter of weeks or even months rather than let the Russians get control of Eastern Germany and most of the Balkans.

Nevertheless the British would probably have accepted the criticism from anyone but an American, and possibly from an American less admired and respected than Eisenhower. It is a great pity that the offending passages—and we cannot really call them offensive passages—were not re-written with an eye to the quite natural state of British touchiness. What is being said will hurt Anglo-American friendship and that, as a friend and close associate of Eisenhower's told us the other day, "will break Ike's heart."

Hot Potatoes

THERE are some corners of the potato problem that remain dark and that government officials do not seem anxious to talk about, but the following facts are clear enough.

In both Canada and the United States the potato crop is very big. Our own production for 1948 and 1947 is shown below. The 1947 production was just about the same as the average for the years 1944-47:

Potato Production	Millions of Bushels	
	1947	1948
Maritimes	28.6	32.5
Central Canada	32.8	45.7
Prairies	10.3	10.6
B. C.	3.6	3.7
Total	75.2	92.4

In the United States the heavy crop has pushed prices down to the "floor" set by Congress. Prices fell here too, but were cushioned by exports to the United States where, in effect, Canadian potatoes came to rest on the American floor. This, naturally, did not suit the U.S. authorities who were paying out U.S. taxpayers' money to support Canadian prices.

The flow from this country had to be stopped and, reluctantly, Ottawa undertook the job. If there have to be temporary controls at the border it is better that we, rather than the Americans, should administer them for then we can at least be sure that they will be taken off when their purpose has been served.

But if Ottawa cuts off our potato growers from one market it has to provide another one in its place. Hence the price-guarantee announced last week. Prices are, of course, well below last year's levels. At present you can get a 75-lb. bag of P.E.I. potatoes in Montreal or Toronto for about $1.50 (wholesale); a year ago it would have cost you almost $3.00. Since a good deal of this price is made up of handling and shipping charges, which have risen rather than fallen, the fall in the prices received by the growers has been even sharper.

Two years ago, when our crop was about 80 million bushels, Ottawa made its first attempt to support potato prices. It started to buy, but an unexpected demand from Britain bailed it out of its obligation to take up a large quantity. There is no reason to expect this sort of luck a second time.

Ottawa is not actually buying potatoes now; it has simply announced that it is going to buy and the prices that it is going to pay so that farmers will not sell at lower prices. Next spring the day of reckoning will come when Ottawa will have to take up whatever supplies are left over after the winter.

What has happened to potatoes may well happen, in one form or another, to any farm product. This is what "price support" and "floor prices" get us in for as the world food supply gradually climbs back to normal and as farm prices fall back into a more normal relation with other prices. It is not a pleasant outlook.

The Radio Problem

THERE appears to be increasing support for a proposal to set up a Royal Commission to report on the question of the best method of dealing with the radio industry. We should be glad to add our mite to this campaign, if it were not for the fact that the leading political parties in the country have already adopted policies regarding radio which could not possibly be harmonized even by a Royal Commission, and that these policies are not likely to be altered by any consideration which such a Commission might bring forth.

The Conservative party has fathered the policy of complete separation of the regulatory function and the broadcasting function. It wants the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to become a purely operating body, and to run its own networks in competition with private networks all over Canada. It wants the present license fee on receiving sets to be abolished, but it says nothing about how the C.B.C. networks are to be paid for. This policy seems to envisage a somewhat larger number of networks than Canada could easily support, and leaves the scope of the C.B.C.'s operations very ill-defined.

The central doctrine of the Liberal party policy is that the operation of national networks should be confined to the C.B.C. and that private broadcasting should be local only. This obviously precludes any possibility of regarding the private and C.B.C. stations as competitive, and hence makes unnecessary the establishment of a separate regulatory body to control both kinds of broadcasting. The two concepts are irreconcilable and no compromise is possible between them. We do not think that a Royal Commission would do anything to avert or even to soften the clash.

It seems unfortunate that the question of broadcasting policy should have become an issue in party politics, but it has done so and nothing much can be done about it. The Conservative policy would doubtless be somewhat modified if the party came to power and it had to be put into actual practice, but on the points of a separate control body and a wide freedom of combination accorded to private stations it could hardly be changed without inconsistency, and no Royal Commission established by a Liberal government would have much influence upon it no matter how many members of other parties were included among the Commissioners. The C.C.F. is probably equally committed to a policy of all-out nationalization.

Christmas Presents

SOME young friends of ours have already taken us to visit the local "Toyland" and "Toytown" and we have been suitably impressed by this year's crop of toys. Wartime gaps have been filled and even Mr. Abbott's quota on the import of toys does not seem to make much difference to the selection.

But before you get carried away by the latest electric train, or filled up with the special virtues of the steam shovel that actually scoops up the dirt and loads it into a dump-truck, remember the book counter. For many years now the pictures in the children's books have delighted both young readers and old, but this year we seem to detect (perhaps wishful thinking) that the publishers have paid as much attention to the stories as to the illustrations.

In this issue, as in earlier ones, we publish a guide to the new books for children, arranged according to the age of the readers. You will find it on pages 21, 22 and 23.

Increased Defence Costs Would Pinch In Canada's Present Inflation

By FRANK FLAHERTY

The present high price level means that an increased defense program would hit hard at the taxpayer's pocket and at the housewife's budget. Defence department experts claim that the present armed forces are tailored to our needs; no force that Canada could build could prevent Russian aggression.

Frank Flaherty, writing from Ottawa, outlines defence costs now and in an expanded program.

SOMETHING like two and a quarter per cent of the national income is now going into defence, into the support of the army, navy and air force. Next year it is safe to assume that better than three per cent will be taken by the tax-gatherers from the pockets of Canadian individuals and corporations and turned over to the three services for the establishment presently contemplated by the defence planners.

That establishment has been criticized and will be continuously criticized by those who believe it too small in view of Canada's commitments to other nations and the nature of the threat to international peace. Defence Minister Brooke Claxton and his advisers say they have a realistic program, one that is adequate to the risk of attack to which Canada is exposed and to the role which Canada could most usefully play in a possible war.

It is always open to those who advocate bigger forces to argue that in the face of danger one can not be too well prepared, that it is better to have too much than too little. The defence planners' answer to this is look at the cost, not alone in dollars, but in terms of manpower and materials withdrawn from the nation's normal economic functions at a time when the economy is already fully employed. Even the present defence program means a pinch on the economy. To the extent that it is increased the pinch will be multiplied.

The present program calls for the maintenance of small units ready for immediate combat on land, sea and air plus cadres of highly trained specialists, officers and non-commissioned officers, available for the administration, training and leadership of the larger forces which the country would mobilize in case of war as it did in the past two wars. In terms of men the authorized target for the three services is 42,150 and the present strength is something over 35,000. An active recruiting campaign is presently bringing in voluntary enlistments at the rate of about 7,000 a year. The cost this year, according to the estimates, will be around $251,000,000. Next year it will be substantially greater, perhaps $350,000,000 to $400,000,000. At their present level, however, costs are high by all previous standards. In 1938 the annual defence cost ran at $32,000,000 which represented only .8 per cent of the then lower national income and that was after a series of increases from $13,000,000 or .5 per cent of the national income in 1934.

Of Canada's ability, on the short-run, to maintain much larger forces there can be no doubt. At their peak in the recent war, the fiscal year 1943-44 there were 763,000 persons in the armed forces and the cost of their pay, allowances, clothing, food and fighting equipment was $3,674,000,000. That, however, represented 43 per cent of the national income and the treasury went in the red by $2,557,000,000 despite the high wartime tax levels. It entailed the complete stoppage of the manufacture of important lines of goods for civilian use, rationing of commodities, strict control of materials.

A Point Between

Suggestions for a bigger defence effort in peacetime would involve putting our defence costs at a level somewhere between the present and the wartime peak. It would not take a tremendous expansion to put them up to half the wartime peak, $1,800,000,000 and that, think the planners, would, because of the present tightness of labor and materials, mean as sharp an impact on civilian life and business as did the war effort. At the same time it would produce relatively less in the way of military potential because prices are higher.

One specific plan advanced would double the size of the active naval force, raise the active air force establishment to three full fighter groups and one transport group; add three active brigade groups to the army which now has one, set up 30 new radar stations in the Arctic. The plan also calls for Canada to make a gift of the equipment for an infantry division and an armored division to Western Europe.

Equipment for two divisions, one armored, would cost $1,000,000,000, says the defence department, four times our present defence expenditure. The maintenance of the larger Canadian defence establishment proposed would run to $800,000,000 annually. The army establishment alone would cost $500,000,000 at first and about $200,000,000 for annual maintenance after it was housed and equipped. Doubling of the naval strength would mean the purchase or construction of two more cruisers, one aircraft carrier with its complement of aircraft, 15 destroyers and about 20 other vessels. The whole program would boost the manpower strength of the forces to 60,000 or 70,000 men and, under prevailing employment conditions, that number of men could not be obtained quickly without conscription which raises other problems. As an illustration of what such a program would do to the national economy it is said that civilian construction, including house building, would have to slow right down while barracks, training establishments, hangars and runways were put in being.

Our wartime fighting men were housed and trained in temporary structures, thrown up for an estimated life of five years. The buildings have largely been torn down or are now unfit for use. In any case considerably better accommodation would have to be provided for a standing army in peacetime, accommodation not alone for the men but for their families.

Conscription Not the Answer

The present enlistment rate of about 7,000 a year is something less than satisfactory from the point of view of the services but the official angle is that conscription is not the answer. Perhaps there is no answer so long as the services have to compete with civilian employers in a short labor market. In any case the enlistment rate takes on another complexion when it is stated that four out of every five men who present themselves are turned down on physical or educational grounds.

Educational standards for the forces are high since the men sought are to be specialists and leaders. Something over 100,000 youths reach 18 years of age each year. If they were all called up and combed over the forces would get more men but it should be remembered that they now comb over 35,000 and a compulsory call-up means the setting up of an extensive machinery of draft boards, examination centres, more cost in dollars, more men taken out of civilian jobs where they are badly needed and set to work winding and unwinding red tape.

Conscription, however, in whatever form it were applied would not automatically produce the kind of man the forces want. They want a youth who will stay with them, make the service a career and proceed through courses of training which qualify him for highly technical work. No one seriously suggests conscripting men for lifetime service in peacetime. It is suggested that a universal call-up of men for one year's service would give all Canadian youth valuable training, improve their physique and that after a year's compulsory service a sufficient number would elect to go on with further service. Here again the cost, in terms of dollars and manpower enters. To call up a whole age class each year, house, train and pay them would take $400,000,000. The initial capital outlay for accommodation, camp equipment and facilities would be another $400,000,000. From the manpower angle the job would call for another 50,000 men, older and more useful men, to train, instruct, lead and care for the trainees. For every two men in training one is required for other duties. The number of men qualified for the work just is not available.

The purpose of the defence forces is to secure the safety of the Canadian people either by defeating an enemy in war or deterring another power from making war. Regardless of costs most Canadians will want to have a defence program geared to that purpose, in so far as it is capable of achievement. In declining to propose the maintenance of a large permanent establishment the defence department experts say Canada cannot deter the only likely enemy, Russia, from war. If we were completely mobilized we still could not impress Russia. With the United States it is different. A large American army can make the Russians stop and think. Then as to the other point, defence against attack, the defence planners say our small striking forces are adequate to deal with any attack the Russians can make on Canada, deal with but not prevent it.

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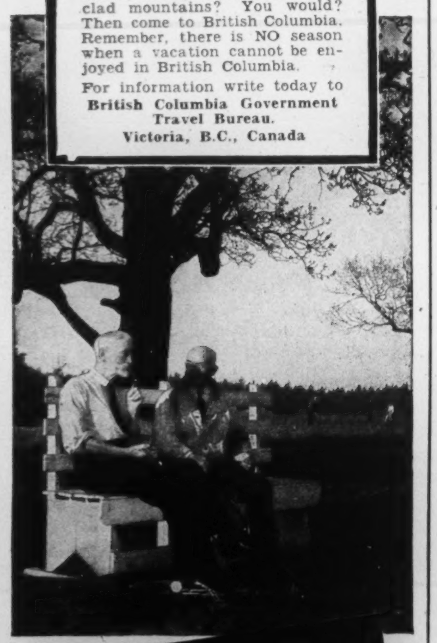

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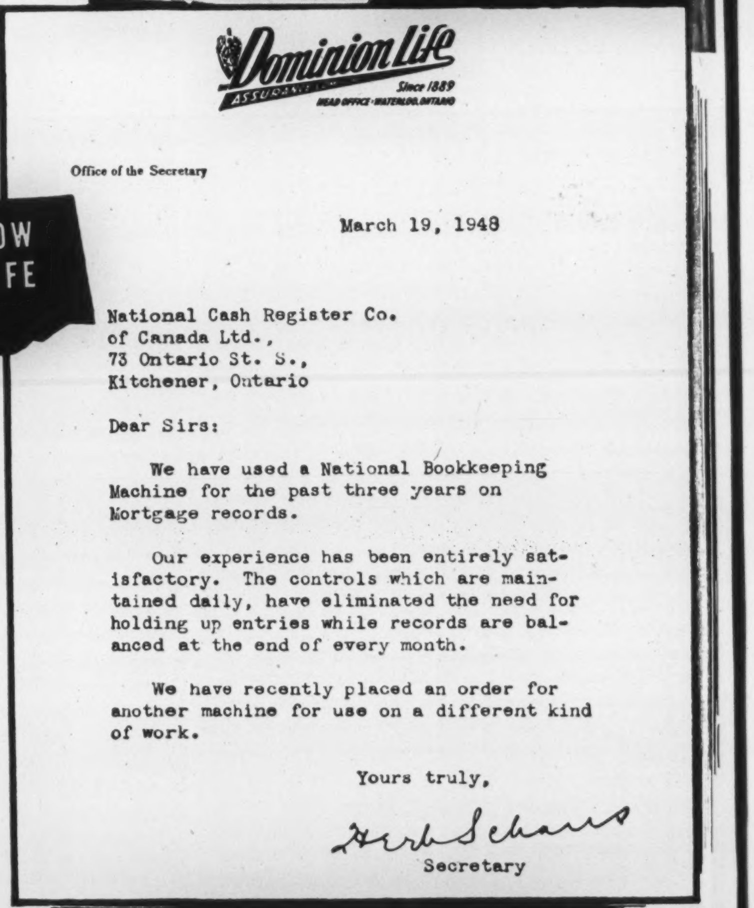

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The Politeness Of Berliners Is Just Anti-Red Politeness

By PETER INGLIS

The people of Berlin admire the western powers because they're frustrating the Russians, rather than for the airlift or other positive achievements, says Peter Inglis, London correspondent just back from a brief visit to Berlin. No German he met there seemed to believe in German war-guilt or that western political ideas were in any way superior to German; political progression would be through a weak social democracy back to totalitarianism, just as it was the last time.

I FLEW into Berlin in an airlift Skymaster, along with ten tons of sugar and dehydrated potatoes, and I flew out again in another Skymaster, accompanied by the dust left by ten tons of sacked coal.

I do not particularly want to go back to Berlin, yet awhile.

When you've seen what the Luftwaffe did to some rather pleasant spots—Coventry and the old City of London, for instance—you can contemplate the ruins of Berlin with a certain equanimity. The war is still close enough that you can stand in the Tiergarten, which used to be the world's most orderly park, and look at the splinter-pitted marble statues of German heroes and the occasional bronze deer still standing in the middle of an utter desolation of rubble, weeds and little cabbage patches, and at the bordering rows of the shells of fine houses, and think to yourself: "Well, they asked for it and they got it."

But there are some things in Berlin that are hard to take: the tension in the air, which is a mixture of fear and uncertainty-about-tomorrow and boredom; the constant propinquity of the Russians, which is the backyard-fence sort of propinquity of unpleasant neighbors; the old women pulling tiny carts down the streets, gathering twigs from the gutters for firewood.

At this time of year, the weather has moved up ahead of food as a subject for worry, and is now second only to the Russians.

Whatever happens, it is going to be cold in the western sectors of the city this winter. Berliners have accepted that, with the best grace they can. Today they are looking for Indian signs to tell them how cold.

They know that the airlift is feeding them better, if less palatably (they hate dehydrated potatoes, which are an airlift staple), than before the Russian blockade started. They also know—and General Lucius Clay, the American military governor, admitted it perfectly frankly at a small press conference I attended in what used to be Hermann Goering's magnificent office in the former civil air defence headquarters in Zehlendorf—that the airlift can not hope to fly in enough coal to heat western Berlin's homes and to keep its industries running this winter.

There are already, by General Clay's estimate, 90,000 (although by the estimate of Burgomeister Ernst Reuter only 45,000) western Berliners out of work because of the blockade, and more thousands working short hours. Up to the time I left Berlin a few days ago in distinctly chilly weather, no fuel at all had been allocated for house-heating and only a trickle had been supplied to schools, hospitals and "warming centres."

Determination

General Clay said that in spite of this "the determination of Berliners to endure necessary hardships is very real," and as far I was able to talk with Berliners, this seems to be true. An editor of a German Social-Democrat newspaper told me he would rather see the blockade, with all its attendant discomforts, continue indefinitely than have the Russian eastmark become the sole currency in Berlin. He did not believe the four-power control, under which the western powers have said they would be willing to agree to circulation of the eastmark, could possibly work; he believed the move would bring inflation and ruin. Other Berliners are prepared to accept the blockade less on economic and more on emotional grounds. Because they fear and hate the Russians they admire the airlift and sympathize with the western powers—but not with a positive admiration and sympathy for western achievements and ideas; rather with a negative admiration and sympathy for anybody who, at the moment, can frustrate the Russians.

Berliners obviously feel that occupation of any sort is a gross and unmerited imposition. I did not meet a single one who showed any sign of war-guilt or of believing that western political ideas were in any way superior to German political ideas. Several told me that if the occupation ended tomorrow, all the disorganization of Berlin and all its untouched ruins would be tidied up within two years—and I'm inclined to believe them. (I'm also inclined to believe their political progression would be through a weak social democracy back to totalitarianism, just like it was the last time.) But if there has to be an occupation, they don't want it to be a Russian monopoly; they'd rather sell their souls to the west than face that.

Jitters

You can't get away from the Russians in Berlin. You see few of them, but their presence colors everything that happens around you. You know that the ingratiating politeness of the Germans who serve your meals or drive your jeep is not a pro-western politeness, nor even a politeness to earn food and shelter, but an anti-Russian politeness. You sit with a group of correspondents who have been long in Berlin, and suddenly there is the sound of shooting in the night; you know that their obvious and unfeigned jitters are of Russian origin.

So it comes as something of a surprise to you to find that there is none of the barbed wire, none of the armed guard, that you expect to find along the boundary between the Russian sector and the western sectors of the city. (There's a flimsy iron-pipe railing where the line crosses Potsdamer Platz, the scene of occasional disturbances, but it seems to be there more to define the boundary accurately than to keep anybody from crossing.)

Provided you do it in daylight (the Russian patrols become active around nightfall); provided your driver is not the nervous type; provided you don't carry a camera (which is a sure invitation to trouble with the Soviet Markgraf police); provided these things, you can drive into the Russian sector with perfect ease. You can go to Intourist headquarters and buy a drink and a pot of good cut-rate caviar, and the Russians will be only too glad to take your hard western currency, which they will probably use some day for propaganda in your home country.

You can go and visit the ruins of Hitler's Chancellery, and a little German will be delighted, for a couple of cigarettes, to show you the desolation of the Court of Honor and the Diplomatic Hall, to fish out good Nazi postcards to show you how it used to be, and to lead you out through the rubble to look at the famous air raid shelter where Hitler and Eva Braun spent their last days. (If you hit the right little German, he will tell you that this very spot on which you are standing is where they cremated "that fellow." If you hit the other one, he will assure you that there was never any sign of anyone having been burned there at all.)

You can, in fact, act just like a tourist in the Russian sector of Berlin, if you're so inclined.

Personally, I've done it—and that's enough.

Exit

On the way out of Berlin, in a Skymaster called Five Five Nine Two, grimed inside with coaldust, we ran into thickening weather and there was no way of telling when we were clear of the Russian zone of Germany until we picked up the radio beacon at Brunswick, which is where outbound aircraft end their run down the central air corridor and turn north or south, for Fassburg or Frankfort, to land and pick up their next cargoes. (The inbound aircraft to Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, from Frankfort use the southern corridor and those from Fassburg to Gatow Airport, Berlin, use the northern one. The traffic is one-way and so heavy that if a pilot misses his approach in Berlin he can't "go around again" and rejoin the circuit—there isn't room—so he has to carry his ten tons all the way back to Frankfort or Fassburg and start all over again.)

The constant, hypnotic voice of the man watching his radar scopes in the Ground Control Approach shack at Rhine-Main airfield brought us to the ground through the murk. (I listened through the earphones in the radio operator's seat: "Five Nine Two, if you lose contact with me for ten seconds you are to break away and go to your alternate field . . . Steer zero nine two, your heading is zero nine two, you are six miles from touchdown. Now start your descent at 500 feet a minute . . . Your heading is zero nine two . . . Now turn right onto zero nine four. You're coming along very nicely. Now you're slipping up a little, you're 40 feet above the glide path, your heading is zero nine four, you're five miles from touchdown . . . " And so on, until the final: "You should be in the clear now. Go ahead and make a visual landing.")

We climbed down a wooden ladder from the loading door of Five Five Nine Two and stood waiting in the rain, with the mud oozing up through the holes of the steel runway matting which carpets acres of Rhine-Main.

The pilot was all worried about missing the bus into Frankfort, because of a date he had.

Me, I just stood there in the rain and grinned. There weren't any Russians for miles and miles.

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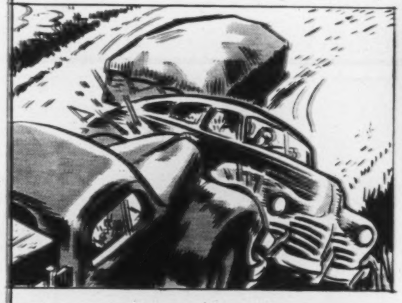

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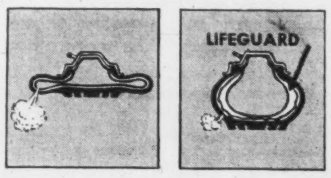

1. Ordinary tubes have but one air chamber. If tire blows out, tube blows too. Instantly both tire and tube go flat, frequently throwing car out of control.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Squaring Budget With Promises Will Be Truman's First Big Job

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

HARRY S. TRUMAN'S first term in office as a duly elected President of the United States will be complicated by the need for keeping federal spending within budget limitations, while meeting domestic campaign commitments and ever-increasing overseas obligations. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act the Democratic leaders in Congress will be confronted with the job of trying to set a "legislative budget ceiling." The Republicans found it hard enough to try to pare down the President's budget figures. The Democrats, committed to back up the man who virtually "won the election" for them, will find it still harder.

Mr. Truman will present his budget message to the 81st Congress soon after the New Year. It will contain the President's recommendations for new legislation, and it will give the signal for Republicans, now content to "lick their wounds and wait and see," to emerge once more as the "opposition." There will probably be more candidates for the "most important issue" confronting Congress by the time it convenes December 31 to wind up the 80th and opens the 81st Congress on January 3, but those issues regarded as the most pressing today are the Chinese crisis and government spending. Both, of course, are directly affected by that still-present spectre of inflation, which, fortunately was dimmed recently when the price index dropped slightly.

Just as the election was a "one-man show," the decisions on the budget will be squarely up to Mr. Truman for the final decision; or so his G.O.P. opponents would have it. In any event, he will get credit for whatever economy is effected, and he certainly will be blamed if there is the Republican-predicted "spending spree." Even the most conservative of estimates look toward increasing federal spendings. Mr. Truman has set a ceiling of $15 billion on defence costs, but with volatile situations in Europe and Asia ready to flare up at a moment's notice the military costs can skyrocket instantly.

E. R. P. Continues

Obligations under the European Recovery Program will continue and the North Atlantic Defence pact will involve more money. American foreign policy, which has always been affected by the amount of cash that individual Americans were willing to spend abroad, has another poser in the Chinese crisis. A decision must be made whether costly, 11th hour aid will be given to China in an effort to stop Stalin, or whether to abandon the whole area to the Reds.

China has become the nation's top international problem. President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall devoted most of their recent talks to it. General Marshall has been saddled with considerable blame for the Chinese crisis because he himself slowed up shipments of war materials to Chiang Kai-shek. This is not a new problem, but it is one that American policy makers have allowed to drift, with the result that Russia is forging ahead in China and Korea, with plans definitely set, while the United States is meeting the crisis on a "hand to mouth" basis.

One fact seems certain. While it will be costly now and the outcome is doubtful to extend any sort of aid, this will be infinitely less expensive than to let Russia take over and to have to bear the expense of another war later to protect American interests.

It simply means that if America is to help her traditional friend, China, and try to head off Communism in Asia the American taxpayer will have to dig down again. It has been estimated that a half billion dollars a year and about 10,000 American officers and enlisted men could provide a mission to China to strengthen the Nationalist government and inject new spirit into the fight against Communism. That would be just a start.

President Truman asked the heads of government departments and agencies for recommendations on how to carry out his pledged program of far-reaching social, economic, defence and foreign policy plans. This week was the deadline for projects to be embodied in his new message to Congress.

A preview of these proposals is a clue to the financial drains that will be placed on the new Congress. Here are highlights:

DEFENCE LEGISLATION: Defence projects include: Enactment of universal military training; reorganization of the National Military Establishment to give the Defence Secretary more power to enforce unification; a national Civil Defence organization; consolidation of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Then there is a proposed pay raise for servicemen and more funds will be required for overseas bases and to provide arms for the union of European nations and Canada.

ANTI-INFLATION: Mr. Truman wants "standy" authority to impose price controls if, where and when necessary. This will probably boil down to authority to control allocation of scarce materials.

Extension of the rent control law beyond the March 31 expiry date will be asked, and Mr. Truman will seek return of Federal control over evictions and restoration of controls on apartment hotels. Agencies suggest that criminal penalties be written into the law and that the provision be renewed under which rents can be raised 15 per cent in return for long leases. It has been urged that the rent director be given power to restore controls and impose new ones where needed, and if and when the new defence program requires it. It is planned to tighten up the veterans preference on new home sales and rental housing.

LABOR, WELFARE, HOUSING: One of the "firsts" on the 81st Congress legislative list is repeal or modification of the Taft-Hartley law to remove provisions that organized labor detests. This pledge was one

(Continued on Page 48)

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Only By Purging His Party Can Chiang Save China

By SIR JOHN PRATT

The Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists are children of Soviet Russia. The main difference is that the Communist party looks directly to Moscow for inspiration, while the government party is more nationalist.

Sir John Pratt, formerly Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs to the British Foreign Office, and author of "War and Politics in China", argues that the only way Chiang can save China from the Communists is by purging the government of corruption.

IT HAS ALWAYS proved difficult to rouse public interest in the civil wars of China. They have a way of dragging on for years without any serious fighting and without any very definite end in sight. During the last few weeks, however, the news from China would seem to indicate that the struggle between Kuomintang and Communists has entered on a new and more dynamic phase.

Places as far apart as Mukden, in Manchuria, and Tsinan, in Shantung, have been occupied; and it looks as if all North China down to the Yellow River may fall under Communist control. The questions that come first to mind are—what part is Russia playing in this Chinese civil war, and if all China goes Communist will this mean a great increase of Russian power in Eastern Asia?

Now, just as this war between the Kuomintang and the Communists is in one sense a continuation of the war-lord civil wars that began nearly 40 years ago and have been going on intermittently ever since, so Soviet Russia's aims in Manchuria and North China are the same as those which dictated Tsarist policy when Russia had built the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria and seized a naval base at Port Arthur. Stalin finds it convenient to denounce imperialism in Europe, but he does not trouble to conceal Soviet imperialism in Eastern Asia. And it is in Eastern Asia that the next world war is most likely to break out.

Curious Tendency

The political differences between Kuomintang and Communists are not so wide as is commonly supposed. The Chinese have always shown a curious tendency to look to Russia as their savior from the impact of the West.

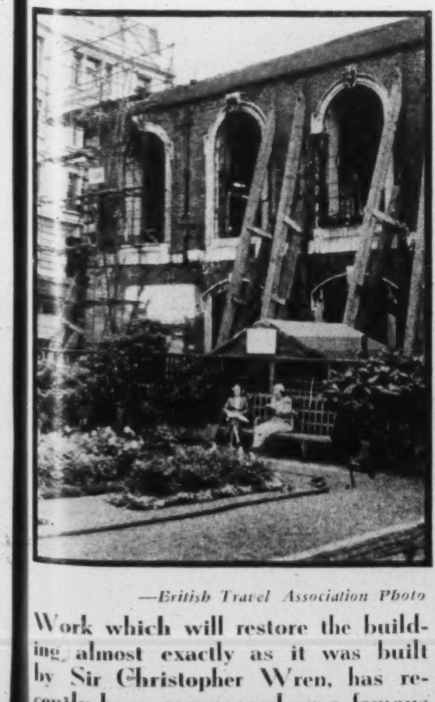
Fifty years ago when the Trans-Siberian railway was nearing completion it seemed certain to Western observers that Russia, looming large on the Northern horizon, intended to press downward through Manchuria at least as far as the Yellow River. Nevertheless, China looked to Russia for protection against Japan, and allowed her to build railways across Manchuria and gain access to warm water at Dalny and Port Arthur.

In the 1920's the same thing happened again. Sun Yat-sen, the "father of the Chinese Republic," believed that Russia could help China to get rid of the "unequal treaties" and show her how to achieve a status of equality with the nations of the West. So he allowed Soviet advisers to reorganize the Kuomintang—the Nationalist party—on the same lines as the Communist party in Russia, and the Kuomintang has ever since aspired to play the same rôle in China as the Communist party in Russia.

The Soviet's Child

The Kuomintang and the Communists are equally the child of Soviet Russia, and the chief cause of the quarrel is that the Communists look to Russia for guidance and inspiration in getting China on her feet again. They believe that the Kuomintang has betrayed its trust, firstly by falling into a state of corruption, which by all accounts beggars description, and secondly by submitting once more to tutelage for the sake of American dollars.

There is only one way in which Chiang Kai-shek can win in the present struggle, and that is, not by defeating the Communists in the field, for the Kuomintang armies are incapable of winning a battle, but by purging the Kuomintang of corruption and setting up a reasonably efficient administration.



—British Travel Association Photo

Work which will restore the building almost exactly as it was built by Sir Christopher Wren, has recently been commenced on a famous London landmark. St. James's Church, Piccadilly, was badly damaged by fire in the blitz of 1940.

• •

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(What makes you think I give a hoot about it?)

Your temperature was that? Your pulse was so?
(Reflect, before you end your long outpouring,
Than other people's illness there is no
Subject on earth more absolutely boring.)

You're looking splendid, darling! (But I fear,
Frankly, you dope, you look a perfect wreck to me!
Oh, shut up for a minute, will you, dear,
So I can talk about my appendectomy?)

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LIGHTER SIDE

Anyway There's No Point In Just Moping

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW that the evenings are growing longer and darker it is time again to start a winter campaign of indoor sports and amusements. With this in mind I have been working on a list of old-fashioned games adapted to current trends and tastes. They will I hope prove a boon to hostesses and open up many fascinating fields of discussion to guests tired of just sitting round discussing each other.

Opinion Polling

This is of course a strictly modern game. In the current version, however, several guests are selected to act as "pollsters" and must then submit to answering any questions put to them by the rest of the company. (This is called reversing the polls.)

Questions should of course be governed by good taste and should not carry any point likely to embarrass the guests, or indeed any point at all. (*E.g.*, "Do you vote straight, place, or across the boards?" is an acceptable question, while "What were you doing in the Domestic Relations' Court?" is not.)

When the answers are all in they may be tabulated and fed to a calculating machine; or, failing a calculating machine, to the handy kitchen Disposall. The notion that the pollsters rather than their opinions should be fed to the calculating machine, or Disposall, will hardly appeal to a hostess who likes her parties gay but not rowdy.

Potato Race

This game was suggested by the current alarming potato surplus which has already started a Cold Potato War between Canadian and American farmers. The game follows the general rules of the old-fashioned Potato Race; that is, the contestants are required to carry potatoes in a spoon from a starting point to a finish. In the present variation, however, there are *two* potato teams, carrying potatoes opposite ways.

At the word "Go" each team is required to carry its potatoes across the "Border" and "dump" them in the opposite territory. The team that succeeds in dumping its pile of potatoes first wins, and any potatoes that are not "dumped" can then be put in the kitchen Disposall. At the end of the game the "dumped" potatoes will be sold to the guests at a fixed price set by the Games Committee.

Pin the Tail on the Donkey

This familiar game, beloved of childhood, can provide plenty of fun for grownups, particularly if it is adapted to the current Hydro-Electric Power crisis. In the present version the "targets" are designated "Hydro-Electric Power Commission," "Mr. Drew," "Mr. Howe," "Dr. Hogg," "Consumer," etc., etc. The hostess may if she chooses provide handkerchiefs for the guests' eyes, but any convenient blackout will answer the same purpose.

The procedure is as simple as possible. The player is turned round several times to confuse him as much as possible, after which he attempts to pin the tail on the most appropriate "target." Many merry mixups are bound to follow—*e.g.*, when a Liberal guest pins the tail on the target designated "Mr. Howe" and a life-long Progressive Conservative pins it on Mr. Drew!

"Detective"

This parlor game, more familiarly known as "Murder" should also be very popular, in view of the blackouts which are all "the rage" this winter. In the present variation the guests scatter all over the house and are left free to wander until someone succeeds in throwing the house-switch. They are then reassembled in the living-room and a "Royal Commission" is appointed to investigate and decide which guest was the "culprit." When his identity is finally established, he should be "tabled" for the rest of the evening.

There is of course the danger that high-spirited or thoughtless guests may carry things too far and continue to "black-out" the party after the game is over. Rowdy guests who persist in this practice to the inconvenience of the party may be disposed of by the hostess. They can then be forwarded, attractively boxed, to their home address.

National Surplus Poker

In many respects this game follows the rules of old-fashioned Strip Poker. The chief difference is that the Dealer both sets the ante and takes the pot.

Players provide their own chips and when their chips are gone may borrow from their neighbors. Later on they may contribute anything they happen to have on their persons, including first and second mortgages, cuff-links, wrist-watches, suspenders and first and second socks. At intervals the Dealer "declares" a National Surplus at which point he can either lower or raise the ante, while continuing to take the pot. If he continues to take the pot, however, without lowering the ante for more than four successive "declarations" of a National Surplus, he may be thrown out and a new Dealer substituted.

At intervals the party may break up for a round of Means Tests. Otherwise the game is likely to continue indefinitely.

Quiz Programs

Quiz programs are a challenge not only to the guests but to the inventiveness of the hostess who by this time is just as tired as the rest of us of questions involving the "placing" of the Panama Canal and the authorship of "The Village Blacksmith." The following short list of questions is of course, only tentative. Almost any hostess will find ways of improving on them. If she can't, she should be in some other line of work.

I. What is the issue in the Carleton election:
  (a) Communism *vs.* Democracy?
  (b) The Hydro-Electric Crisis?
  (c) The threatened extinction of the Whooping Crane?

II. Which of the following is Hansard?
  (a) A famous scientist at Oslo University?
  (b) A small foot-stool?
  (c) The name of a Western Premier?
  (d) The official title of the so-called Milkman's Comet?
  (e) The Voters' Own Annual?

III. "The only 'ism' for Canadians is Patriotism." Does this exclude:
  (a) Liberalism?
  (b) Progressive-Conservatism?
  (c) Presbyterianism?
  (d) Chisholm-ism, or Dislike of Santa Claus?

Answers to all quizzes become the property of the hostess and should be retained, preferably upside down, on her person. (No peeking.) Guests ringing up a perfect score might appropriately be presented with either a gift-wrapped copy of Hansard or a gift-wrapped copy of the British North America Act.

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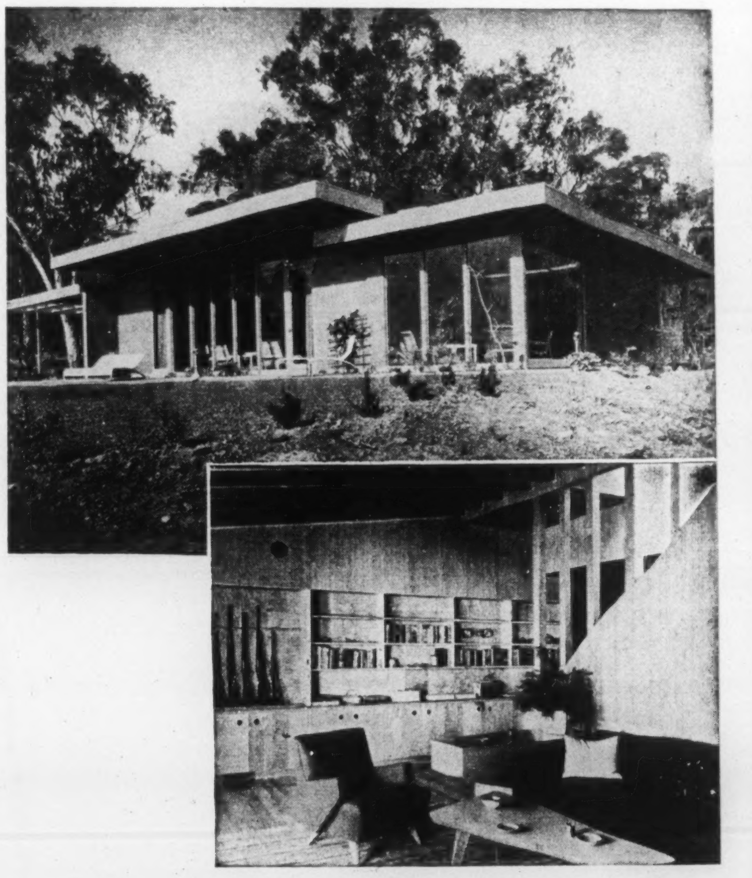

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Colorful Career Recalled By Historical Portrait

By RICHARD PEARSALL

For Wolfe, the path of glory led but to the grave. For George Townshend, Wolfe's second-in-command and successor at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, it led to twenty thousand acres in Prince Edward Island, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a marquisate and the rank of field marshal.

The Reynolds portrait, shown below, has been acquired by the Art Gallery of Toronto.

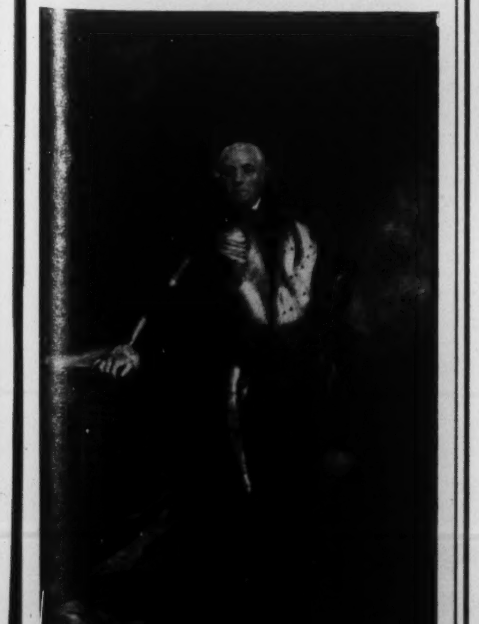
THE new acquisition by the Art Gallery of Toronto of Lord Townshend's portrait by Reynolds will be of interest to Canadians on account of the Field Marshal's close association with a major event in the history of their country—the capture of Quebec.

This large canvas is conceived in the heroic style of the 18th century, with appropriate attributes to indicate something of the subject's life. The armor proclaims his military career, the ermine and velvet robe his peerage. In the background horsemen manoeuvre under a darkling sky.

George Townshend, amongst whose descendants in our days was the defender of Kut, Major-General Sir Charles Townshend, was born in 1724 and came of an old Norfolk family, long settled at Raynham, which had already produced some prominent and spirited men. One of them, a lawyer in the reign of Edward IV, became a justice of the Court of Common Pleas under Richard III and was knighted by Henry VII. A later Sir Roger distinguished himself against the Spanish Armada.

Detested Ireland

A descendant, Sir Horatio, having been one of the most forward in restoring the monarchy, was raised to the peerage in 1661 as Baron Townshend, and later advanced to the dignity of Viscount. His son, the second viscount, Ambassador to the Hague under Queen Anne, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by George I. Lord Townshend, however, refused to proceed to that distressful country. Remaining in England, he became President of the Council and Knight of the Garter, being thus more fortunate than Swift, who, equally detesting Ireland, was not in a position to decline preferment and exile. Ireland had to wait nearly half a century more for a Townshend, in the person of the subject of this portrait, to adorn the Viceregal Court, and to leave his name to a dilapidated street. At 21, the Hon. George, as he then was, took part in the battle of Fontenoy. In the following year, with Cumberland's army in Scotland, he saw at Culloden the total overthrow and destruction of the Jacobite cause under bonny Prince Charlie.



GEORGE, MARQUESS TOWNSHEND

In 1759, Townshend, now Brigadier to Wolfe, was on the St. Lawrence. Three years older than his commanding officer, he seems to have resented his subordinate position. At any rate he made Wolfe the subject of caricatures in pencil, a talent one is surprised to find General Townshend possessing. Some of them were brought to the notice of Wolfe, who said, "This must be looked into, but first let us take Quebec." As Wolfe, dying a hero's death, never did look into it, some enterprising body might do so now. An exhibition of the originals would be interesting.

On Wolfe's death, the command immediately devolved on Townshend who drove the French to the St. Charles River, and then, to counter a threat to his rear, withdrew to the Plains of Abraham, which he hastily fortified. This was on September 13. We catch a vivid glimpse of him in the course of that night of horror, very much the Grand Seigneur of this portrait, calling in person on the nuns of the General Hospital, to inform them that he had, for their protection, placed a guard of two hundred men around the convent buildings.

Some days later Quebec capitulated. Townshend entered the city and received the keys in front of the castle of St. Louis, where the Chateau Frontenac now stands. He then returned to England in triumph.

Eight years later he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was 43 years old, and had succeeded his father as Viscount Townshend.

In my childhood, I used to stay in a country house near Dublin, which Lord Townshend had inhabited during his tenure of office, when he wished to be out of town. Viceroys fare badly at the hands of the sarcastic Irish, and malicious legend would hardly concede that he had been present at Quebec. Townshend was, perhaps, at some pains to underline his victory, for, some years ago when this house was being redecorated, and layers of wallpaper stripped from the well of the main staircase, there was revealed, to everyone's astonishment, a very handsome stucco trophy, in low relief, of drums, weapons and flags, with a riband, fluttering below, bearing the words "Britain's Glory." It had been added to the house in Lord Townshend's time.

For Wolfe, the path of glory had led but to the grave. For Townshend it led to twenty thousand acres in Prince Edward Island, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Reynolds portrait, the stucco trophy on the stairs, to a Marquisate at the age of sixty-three, and eventually in 1793 to the rank of Field Marshal.

In 1807, the father of fourteen children, he died, over eighty-three years old. His adult life had spanned the period from Dettingen to Trafalgar. He had seen Canada gained, and the American colonies, perhaps largely through the intemperate action of his brother Charles, lost.

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Lambeth Conference More Family Than Government

By MOST REV. PHIL. CARRINGTON

This is the first of two articles in which the Most Rev. Philip Carrington, Litt. D., Anglican Archbishop of Quebec, discusses the character and functions of the Lambeth Conference, that gathering of the Bishops of "the regional churches which have sprung from the churches of the British Isles". In it he explains the use of the term "Anglican" and disclaims for the Conference any authority regarding revision of Creeds. In a second article he will describe the structure of the Conference and its Committees and discuss the problem of the Church of South India and that of the ordination of women.

WHAT is the Lambeth Conference? It is a free association, for conference and mutual help, of the Bishops of all those regional churches which have sprung from the churches of the British Isles. These Bishops meet at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and enjoy his hospitality. He is our host and our president; but he has no authority over us.

What is the Anglican Communion? Canon Plumptre, in a recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT, refers to "decennial conferences of Bishops of the Anglican Communion and those of the sister Church of the United States". In this phrase he has tried to avoid one pitfall and has fallen into another. I cannot blame him; it was a problem which exercised our minds in Committee IV (the Lambeth Committee on the Anglican Communion) of which I happened to be chairman. The word "Anglican" means English; is it right, therefore, to apply it to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States?

It is this difficulty which leads Canon Plumptre to divide us into two groups; but it will be necessary for him to go further than that. To which of these two groups would he assign the Nippon Sei Kokwai or the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, our indigenous churches of Japan and China? How would he allot the churches of Pakistan, Hindustan, and Ceylon? The Anglican Communion has broadened out in the last century and a half in such a way as to make the word "Anglican" logically inapplicable; but the simple fact is that we could think of no other word, so the word Anglican stands in our Report as a designation for all of us, including the Americans. They do not mind. Their principal journal of theological study is called *The Anglican Theological Review.*

"The Communion"

(Of course if we were meeting now, we might take a leaf from the British Commonwealth of Nations, who have solved the problem by omitting the word "British"; but, it never occurred to us to call ourselves simply "The Communion". This comparison is very much in order; for the reader will observe that we were dealing with the same problem, namely the free association of national and self-governing churches in a fraternal confederation. He will note that we may not have solved the problem of the name by which we are to be called, but that we have held together rather better than the British Commonwealth.)

Canon Plumptre rightly points out that our Conference has no executive authority; but, he says, we do "by general agreement formulate the main policies of the world-wide fellowship. Any local Church which violated the principles underlying these policies would cease automatically to be a constituent member". I have meditated upon these words, which raise a grisly spectre which has not, I venture to think, occurred to many of us at the Conference. I do not think we are held together by bonds of this sort. The word "constituent" suggests a "constitution"; and we have no constitution. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his broadcast after the Conference, compared us to a family, and said we had a family likeness; I do not think anyone automatically ceases to be a member of a family. But Canon Plumptre's interesting speculation demands something more than an analogy by way of comment.

The view of Canon Plumptre is that membership in the Anglican Communion depends upon the due observance of certain principles which underly certain policies. What are the principles which are generally necessary for membership in the Anglican Communion? What has Bishop Akinyele of the Diocese of Nigeria in common with Bishop Yashiro of Kobe? They are, of course, principles which have been received by all of us "from the beginning". Our conclusion in Committee IV was that they must be looked for in the Book of Common Prayer, which, in its various recensions, is the standard of worship and order and sacrament in our various churches throughout the world. In this book we find the Bible, the sacraments, the creeds, and the episcopate, in their proper setting, as elements in the Christian tradition; we mention this because these are the points which Canon Plumptre refers to as "the four pillars of our constitution". They are indeed four essential features of the universal historic tradition; but most of us would shudder at the word constitution.

Difficult Position

Now any "local church" which "violated" any of the principles underlying the Prayer Book tradition would indeed be in a difficult position with regard to the other members of the family. This point is expressed positively in Resolution 78, which says that "great care must be taken to ensure that revisions of the Book shall be in accordance with the doctrine and accepted liturgical worship of the Anglican Communion". It cannot be said that this Resolution "settles" the question; all it does is to express an opinion, which is all that Lambeth can do. We cannot say what would happen if any local Church "violated" what was generally accepted as an "underlying principle" of the tradition. In any case the word "violate" is a strong one, and would have to be defined.

But in actual fact Canon Plumptre applies it, not to the Anglican Tradition, with which he appears to be satisfied, but to "main policies of the world-wide fellowship" which are formulated from time to time at Lambeth. We come here to the most interesting part of his article, and one on which something should be said. What would be the position of a member-church which "violated" the underlying principles of these policies? Would it "cease automatically to be a constituent member"? Such a question has never arisen because the Conference aims at registering the amount of agreement which exists in the Anglican Communion as a whole, or sometimes to advance to a position where it is felt that the Anglican Communion as a whole will follow. Such was the case when the Conference of 1920 issued its appeal for Reunion; but any action of this kind is felt to depend entirely on the support actually given to it by the free self-governing regional churches which compose the Communion. It is very unlikely therefore that the state of affairs envisaged by Canon Plumptre would arise.

The Bishops are for the most part, at least in all the newer churches, and even in some of the older ones, elected by the clergy and representative laity of their dioceses, either directly or indirectly. Strictly missionary bishops are often appointed by the sending churches. In England the Bishops are appointed by the government of the day, which represents the nation. There is probably no international organization in the world which is so representative of its constituencies as the Lambeth Conference. Its basis is firmly democratic and responsible. Every Bishop comes from the task of administering his Diocese, and goes back to the same task; his sense of representation and responsibility remains with him throughout.

The "horrible example" of illiberal bishops quoted by Canon Plumptre out of olden times were all of them pre-Lambeth. The "mad priest of Kent" may not have been properly treated in 1381, but that is more than five centuries ago. To-day we are criticized rather for our lack of control over our more freakish and revolutionary public figures (often elderly gentlemen renewing their youth); if there is to-day in the modern Diocese of Canterbury any ecclesiastic who corresponds to the mad priest of Kent of medieval times, he need fear no episcopal savagery. *Au contraire!* It is extremely unlikely however that he will affect the main current of church life, except as a stimulus; and even Socrates claimed no higher social function than that of the gadfly.

The controversial issues which Canon Plumptre says were "raised by the Report" of the Conference are the South India question, the ordination of women, and the re-wording of the Creeds. The first two were referred to us for our opinion; the last never came before us, at least not in my recollection, and it would not be like-

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ly to do so because it would not be within our competence. The Creeds belong to the whole church, and were not originated in the Anglican communion. For many centuries they united all Christendom, and they are still adhered to by the immense majority. For me the first moment in which we felt our unity at Lambeth came when we all recited the Nicene Creed in Canterbury Cathedral. I am told by delegates from the Amsterdam Conference that there was an indescribable sense of exaltation when the delegates of one hundred and forty-eight churches, representing forty-four nations, joined in reciting the Apostles' Creed in their various languages.

It is no wonder, therefore, that there was no suggestion of changing these Creeds in a conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, which is after all but a small part of the universal church. I can go further than this and say that they have been accepted in past Conferences as historic statements of that gospel which never changes, and necessary elements in the order and structure of any larger union with other churches in the future; and these are the lines upon which such unions are taking place or being debated.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canada Well Suited For Sub Production

I READ your article "Canada Must Build Navy for Sub and Mine War" (S.N., Nov. 13) with special interest because this is the same conclusion which I have heard various junior officers in the Navy express. Their reasoning was similar to that of Mr. Lamb—that submarines and bombers would be the chief offensive weapons for a navy in the future and that subchasers and fighter planes would be the chief defence. They regretted the fact that the older officers were more interested in cruisers and carriers and considered that the reason was purely psychological. After being limited for years to a small number of small and obsolescent ships the temptation is to get some big ones—cruisers and carriers—to have a navy "like the big boys have."

For the same reason Canada has built (instead of buying from other countries) several Tribal class destroyers. It took twice as long to build them in Canada as it would have taken in England or the U.S.A. But what of that? Admiral Percy Nelles in a speech shortly after he retired from command of the Canadian Navy criticized this and said that the Tribal class of destroyers were now out of date and inferior to the new types developed in England and the U.S.A. Again, what of that?

As Mr. Lamb says Canada is well suited by tradition and in manufacturing capacity to build sub-chasers. She also should have a good fleet of submarines.

When Germany surrendered, the German submarines in the Atlantic were ordered to go to the nearest allied port to surrender. The U-889 surrendered in Canada. This was at the time the world's best submarine. It was the latest one built in Germany and was on its first trip. There was no other like it in the world. By merely copying this and building a dozen like it Canada could have a fine fleet. But nobody seemed particularly interested and by now it may have been given to England or the U.S.A.

Montreal, Que. A. A. STEVENSON

Apology for Effrontery

WHEN an Englishman takes advantage of the cloak of anonymity to insult the citizens of a country, amongst whom he has come to live, as a "Recent Immigrant" has done (S.N., Oct. 23), he deserves to be rebuked. As an English woman who has lived happily in Canada for thirty years, who admires the many splendid qualities of Canadians, I feel called upon to apologize for my fellow countryman's bad manners in presuming to lecture the citizens of a country which has given him asylum and in which no doubt he hopes to make a living. He has the effrontery to say that we have not a sufficient number of people with the right outlook to make Canada a great nation.

Toronto, Ont. ANGELA BRUCE

The Pickering Plan

SOME months ago I read with considerable interest your account of how Pickering College had "adopted" the Gausschule in *Braunschweig* (Brunswick) as a step towards helping the youth of Germany out of the chaos in which they exist (S.N. July 3.)

Recently I have been appointed as a lecturer at the CCG Staff College which has moved from Cuxhaven to the former Hitler Jugend Academy in Brunswick. Yesterday as a Canadian, rather than as a lecturer on Education and Youth, I visited the Gausschule. May I first of all say how very much appreciated were the donations from Pickering? The students and staff were happy to have received clothing, books, etc. Perhaps even more important, I think, is the feeling that these people are not outcasts but that they are being welcomed again into the association of peaceful nations.

Dr. Dingerling took me for a general tour of the school. He is a fine old headmaster who has the broader outlook on education which stresses education (*Erziehung*) rather than the more common German emphasis on learning (*lernen*). There are about 450 boys at this school ranging in ages from eight to about 19. The school building although partially destroyed has been made habitable.

In the library the section of books from Pickering is really appreciated.

Dr. Dingerling told me that many of the boys had written letters to Pickering but mail from Germany goes very slowly at present. I am sure these actions of Pickering are well liked and I know that type of action helps us in our job of showing the Germans the road to what we believe is the best way of life.

DAVID ROBERTSON
Brunswick, Germany.

"From Smoke to Smother"

I WAS greatly pleased to find in a recent issue (S.N., Oct. 30) that at least one had spoken out against the pernicious drivel circulated in "From Smoke to Smother".

It seems beyond comprehension that this book should even receive the serious notice of any reviewer. The treatment you gave him of course was the kind he deserved. The danger is that Reed has built himself a reputation of something of a prognosticator, and there are still people gullible enough to go by his previous reputation as an anti-Fascist.

Toronto, Ont. D. MACKAY

Drewey

IT HAS come to my attention through my political connections that the C.C.F. in the riding of Carleton has adopted a most nefarious and reprehensible weapon. I am informed that the campaign is to be centred around the slogan:

"Let's do a Dewey on George Drewey."

Or, as a variation for the more illiterate voters:

"Allee samee, Dewey, Drewey."

Ottawa, Ont. JOSEPH DANIEL

(PHOTOGRAPH BY BARRETT)

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THE WORLD TODAY

Roosevelt, Hopkins And The War: Sherwood's Fascinating Story

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ALL the reviews which I have seen of "Roosevelt and Hopkins" (by Robert Sherwood, Musson, $6.00) have left me with a feeling of inadequacy. One has only to pick up this work, to review oneself, to understand why this must be so.

It is by no means the mere problem of mastering its thousand pages, or giving the barest idea of the riches of history and of anecdote contained in them. It is simply this: to do the book full justice one would have to write a masterly essay on one of the most important figures in modern times, on one of most eventful periods of American history, and on the greatest war ever known to man.

That would require, in the first place, a literary genius, and in the second place, weeks of harrowing condensation (Sherwood having spent 2½ years cramming it into a thousand pages). The most adequate thing that I can probably do, therefore, is to declare forthwith that this is the richest store of recent history and of the men who made it which has yet been presented to us (Churchill's own story being barely begun); that it is an honest and extremely competent work, and the best book bargain in years.

Hopkins' Role

Sherwood built up his story from Hopkins' papers, but it will be noted that the title is "Roosevelt and Hopkins." Roosevelt holds the main place in the story throughout, even when Hopkins is flying to conferences with Churchill or Stalin; and this is proper since Hopkins' whole role, as he himself admitted and as Sherwood enlarges upon, was based on his ability to "understand, sense, divine or guess" what was in Roosevelt's mind, and his faithfulness in representing this—no more and no less—to others.

Sherwood is to be congratulated on his decision to work out the story of the relationship of the two men as he has done, with himself appearing in it from time to time as one who also frequented the White House during the war years and knew them both well, rather than write a straight biography of Hopkins.

Hopkins' ability was not limited to knowing exactly what was in the president's mind and how far Roosevelt would like to commit himself in any given situation. The War Department—probably Stimson or Marshall—cited his "piercing understanding" of the manifold problems of the war. Sherwood speaks of "the penetrating sharpness of his mind, and the relentless, tireless drive that was behind it." Churchill once proposed ennobling him with the title "Lord Root-of-the-Matter."

"The Perfect Ambassador"

Roosevelt himself said that "Harry is the perfect ambassador for my purposes. He doesn't even know the meaning of the word 'protocol.' When he sees a piece of red tape, he just pulls out those old garden shears of his and snips it. And when he's talking to some foreign dignitary, he knows how to slump back in his chair, put his feet up on the conference table, and say *'Oh, yeah?'*" Sherwood says of the two men that they were most thoroughly and gloriously unpompous.

The first part of the book gives many interesting sidelights on the early years of the New Deal, with Hopkins, the New York social worker, with scarcely a thought of politics in his head, extemporizing the vast work-relief program, spending billions while living with his second wife and child, on some $250 a month, after providing for the children of his first marriage.

Hopkins learned his politics fast, and in a bitterly hard school, for there was probably no more reviled figure in American public life during the past fifteen years. When appropriations mounted into the billions Congress seized on the immense possibilities of party patronage, and insisted on controlling the handing out of jobs. The author says that Hopkins found this unpleasant. But so rapidly did he learn the political game that the performance of "supreme toughness and ruthlessness" which he put on in managing Roosevelt's Third Term nomination at the Chicago convention in 1940 was an eye-opener to astute professionals like Farley.

One of the revelations in this book is of Hopkins' interest, as early as 1935, in running for president in 1940, and Roosevelt's support for this plan as late as 1938, advising him on his strong and weak points and giving him the Secretaryship of Commerce as a build-up.

Of this highly controversial appointment General Hugh Johnson writes, on the hearing of the skeptical Senate committee, that "they heard all of Harry Hopkins, the best and the worst of him, without any false whiskers or bluff, pretence, alibi or excuse — able, brilliant, candid, intense, impulsive, in some things impractical and above all things, personally loyal."

The reference there is to loyalty to Roosevelt. As the author puts it: "Hopkins worked for the interests of the American people and of Franklin Roosevelt, which to him were one and the same thing." He shortly fell into a severe illness, however, which nearly killed him, and lasting from the spring of 1939 to the fall of 1940, completely washed out his problematical chances for the presidency — if the war had not done this.

Roosevelt's 3rd Term

Sherwood comments on this as "a development which produced a great improvement in his character, and which makes the task of a friendly biographer considerably more agreeable from here on out." Going to the White House for dinner on the night of the German invasion of the Low Countries, May 10, 1940, Hopkins, feeling unwell, was invited to stay overnight. He remained for three and a half years. Long before that time was up, the president's beloved secretary "Missy" LeHand remarked that this must have provided the idea for the play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

In any story of Roosevelt the Third Term question is bound to play a big role. The author believes that Roosevelt "studied this question most of all in relation to his own position in history, a subject of supreme importance to him and one of which he was rarely forgetful." He believes that the president contemplated at one time retiring for a term, and coming back for his third term in 1944, after a period of reaction to the New Deal and possibly mismanagement of the nation's affairs had prepared the ground.

Such calculations were based solely on domestic factors. After Munich the world situation dominated Roosevelt's thoughts. The writer thinks that he still planned in the spring of 1939 to retire, and knows that Mrs. Roosevelt was strongly in favor of this, without herself really knowing what was in her husband's mind. By January 1940 Hopkins was sure that Roosevelt would run again; by April he was very doubtful, and urged Sherwood to get all his friends to

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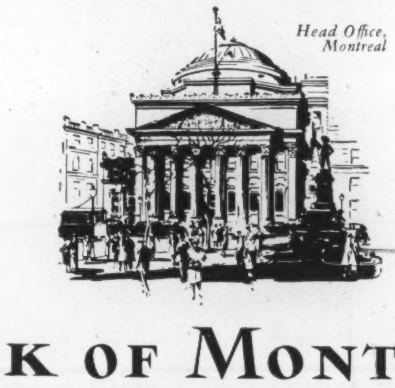

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Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers		$ 245,134,980.47
Notes of and cheques on other banks		81,474,360.58
Government and Other Public Securities (not exceeding market value)		1,003,513,939.08
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		129,037,998.89
Call Loans		31,177,918.00
		$1,490,339,197.02
Commercial and Other Loans		456,266,244.22
Bank Premises		15,391,604.71
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)		25,290,033.58
Other Assets		4,093,568.54
		$1,991,380,648.07

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 4,244,517.00
Deposits		1,877,011,226.85
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		25,290,033.58
Other Liabilities		1,895,630.00
Capital	$36,000,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	44,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	2,939,240.64	82,939,240.64
		$1,991,380,648.07

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended October 30th, 1948, after making provision of $738,831.29 for Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment and an appropriation to Contingency Reserve, out of which full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	$ 8,439,669.54
Provision for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes, and Provincial Taxes	2,980,000.00
Leaving a Net Profit of	$ 5,459,669.54
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive	3,600,000.00
Amount carried forward	$ 1,859,669.54
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1947	1,079,571.10
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 30th, 1948	$ 2,939,240.64

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write the president about it. This was done, but Sherwood believes that it was Hitler and Mussolini — and Churchill—who made up Roosevelt's mind.

Yet even at the last moment, after he had been nominated, Roosevelt was so angered by the "sordid shambles" of the Chicago convention, "a dreadful display of democracy at its tawdriest," that he began to prepare a speech refusing the nomination.

There are many, many comments on Roosevelt's character in this book. Frances Perkins' declaration that "he was the most complicated human being I ever knew" is quoted, as is Henry Morgenthau's "Roosevelt is an extraordinarily difficult person to describe . . . weary as well as buoyant, frivolous as well as grave, evasive as well as frank . . . a man of bewildering complexity of moods and motives."

Complex and Contradictory

Sherwood himself saw a great deal of him, on and off parade, and being a writer by trade tried continually to study him. "But I could never really understand what was going on in there. His character was not only multiplex, it was contradictory to a bewildering degree. He was hard and he was soft. At times he displayed a capacity for vindictiveness which could be described as petty, and at other times he demonstrated the Christian spirit of forgiveness and charity in its purest form."

"He could be a ruthless politician but he was a champion of friends and associates who for him were political liabilities, conspicuously Harry Hopkins . . . He could appear to be utterly cynical, worldly, illusionless, and yet his religious faith was the strongest and most mysterious force that was in him . . . He liked to fancy himself as a practical, down-to-earth, horse-sense realist — he often used to say 'Winston and Uncle Joe and I get along well together because we're all *realists'*— and yet his idealism was actually no less empyrean than Woodrow Wilson's . . . But whatever the complexity of forces which impelled him, the end result was easily understandable to his countrymen and to the world at large."

This man who fancied himself as a "realist" negotiating with Stalin before the bar of history admitted that he was "a complete softy" when it came to firing anyone; and the writer notes that it was this characteristic which convinced those who knew him best that he would never assume a dictatorship. He could be implacable to those whom he considered disloyal. But he would go to fantastic limits to invent new positions to "kick upstairs" loyal but incompetent friends.

As an administrator he was certainly unorthodox. Perhaps sufficient has been written about that—remember how Dewey was going to carry out "the greatest untangling, unsnarling operation in history" when he got to Washington? "But there is one thing that can be said about his methods—whether they were good or bad, sensible or insane, they *worked.*" He was an *artist* in government, and one who brought masterpieces, in reviving the nation's confidence in the dark days of 1933, and in devising the destroyer-bases deal and Lend-Lease —his greatest creation of all—in the world's dark days, in 1940-41.

Roosevelt himself once philosophized to Frances Perkins, his Secretary of Labor, about the conflicts and rivalries within his administration. "We have new and complex problems. We don't really know what they are. Why not establish a new agency to take over the new duty rather than saddle it on an old institution? . . . It seems to me it is easier to use a new agency which is not a permanent part of the structure of government. . . . We can do anything that needs to be done and then discard the agency when the emergency is over."

"There is something to be said, too, for having a little conflict between agencies. A little rivalry serves as a stimulant, you know. It keeps everyone going to prove that he is a better fellow than the next man. It keeps them honest, too." Roosevelt's greatest help to his subordinates, Miss Perkins added, was not in solving their problems for them or giving them a clear direction which they could follow blindly. but in making them feel more cheerful, stronger and more determined to carry through their jobs.

The Chief and his Followers

But Hopkins is in danger of being squeezed out of this show. Through this book he travels back and forth to London, Moscow, Teheran and Yalta, and one could fill the review with his experiences with Churchill alone, or with Stalin, or on the second front question. But perhaps the incident most revealing of Hopkins' real role during those three and a half years in the White House concerns a speech which Roosevelt dictated, the day after the Lend-Lease Bill was finally passed and signed.

It was to be given at a dinner of the White House correspondents, and, as dictated, was so utterly scathing and vindictive that after taking it down Sherwood confessed to Hopkins that he felt terribly depressed. Hopkins replied sharply that he ought to know that the president was just getting this irritable stuff off his chest. "It's been rankling all this time and now he's rid of it." Then Hopkins went on in a way that was most unusual for him: "You and I are for Roosevelt because he's a great spiritual figure, because he's an idealist, like Wilson, and he's got the guts to drive through against any opposition to realize those ideals."

Still Vote for Roosevelt?

"Oh—he sometimes tries to appear tough and cynical and flippant, but that's an act he likes to put on, especially at press conferences. He wants to make the boys think he's hard-boiled . . . But don't ever let him fool you, or you won't be any use to him. It's your job and mine to keep reminding him that he's unlimited, and that's the way he's got to talk because that's the way he's going to act. Maybe we'll make ourselves unpopular now and then—but not in the long run, because he knows what he really is, even if he doesn't like to admit it to you or me or anybody."

All of which may help to explain why Roosevelt appeared to the vast majority of people in other lands as a great, humane, sympathetic figure, while so many of his compatriots hated him intensely. For myself, I am inclined to think that those who are still wondering what happened in the recent election in the United States might consider how many people were still voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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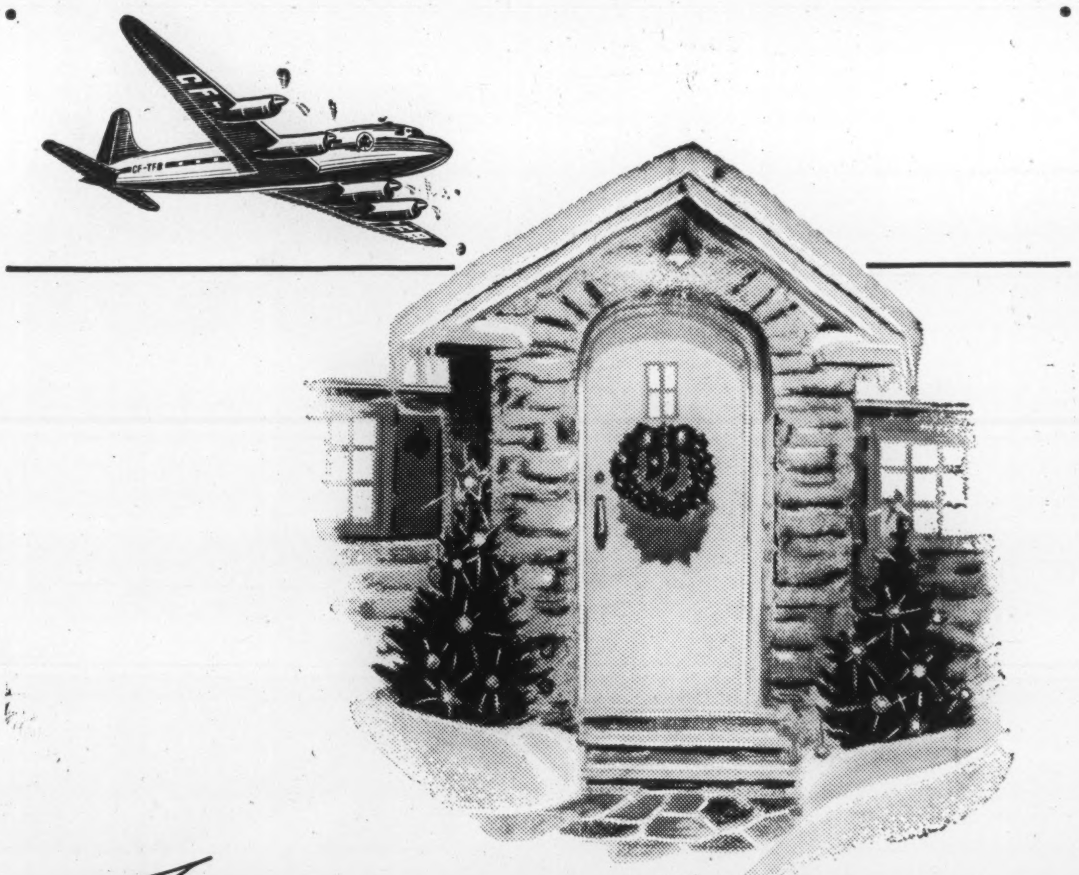

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The New Bishop's Career Is Proof Of The Harvest Of Friendship

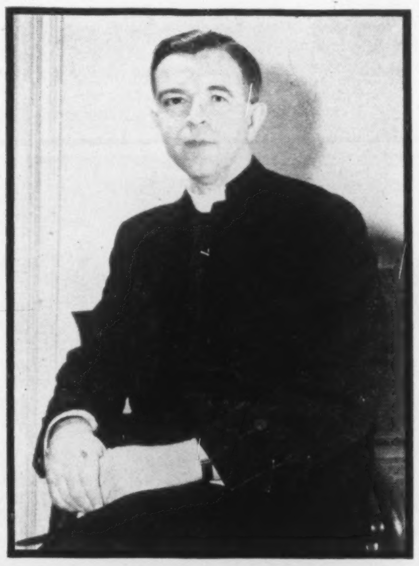
By OSBERT ROBERT ROWLEY

ANGLICANS have good reason for paying honor to the Very Rev. George Nasmith Luxton, D.D., the estimable churchman who was consecrated Bishop of Huron on St. Andrew's Day—Nov. 30. But in any assessment of his present fine qualities one finds that they have been distinguishing him throughout his career in the Church. He is sincere, cheerful and sociable, with two highly praised virtues — dauntless courage and magnanimity; in fact, a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessor.

George Luxton was born August 13, 1901, at Mount Forest, Ont., the younger son, and second in the family of two sons and three daughters, of the late Arthur G. H. and Margaret (Gruer) Luxton.

He was educated at the Public and High Schools, Mount Forest, and at Trinity University, Toronto, where he distinguished himself by winning ten of the seventeen prizes, including those for General Proficiency, Dogmatic Theology, Greek Testament, Liturgics IV, McDonald First Prize for Bible Knowledge, the Hamilton Memorial, the Essay, the Sermon prizes, and the diploma of Licentiate of Theology. He graduated from Trinity in 1925, took the degree of B.D. in 1926, and on his elevation to the Deanery of Huron, Trinity conferred upon him (*Jure dignitatis*) the degree of D.D.

Brought up in a small parish with a strong missionary tradition, which each generation sent its young men into the ministry, George Luxton, under its then rector, now Archdeacon Thompson of Georgetown, began as a lay reader. With a merry twinkle in his eye, and the pleasant smile he still wears, he was popular and made everyone feel amiable. In his life the Church was always important, and Holy Orders the logical development.



BISHOP LUXTON

He was ordained deacon on April 27, 1924, at the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, and priest on March 4, 1925, at St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton. Both ordinations were by the late Bishop of Niagara (Clark). After ordination he served for two years as curate of St. Patrick's, Guelph, which mission parish flourished under his pastoral care.

Leaving Guelph, he spent the next four years as curate of Christ's Church Cathedral, Hamilton, where his splendid work, especially with young people, augured well for a promising future.

Radio Ministry

In 1930, he became Rector of Christ Church, Calgary, where for three years, the life of the parish was greatly quickened by his inspiring leadership and unceasing activity. He established a remarkable radio ministry, chiefly for all sick and shut-in folk, and published two booklets, "The Harvest of Sunshine" and "The Harvest of Friendship", both greatly treasured by thousands in Alberta, who were helped by his radio ministry.

From Calgary, Mr. Luxton went to St. Catharines in 1933, as rector of historic St. George's. The Sunday morning services were broadcast, a splendid parish hall built and equipped, and the Canadian Council of the Bible Reading Fellowship established.

At Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, where he became Rector in 1940, he gave great spiritual leadership, built up the parish, developed and strengthened every phase of its work; showed himself an able preacher, a conscientious and hard working parish priest, who in a remarkable degree won the loyalty of his parishioners.

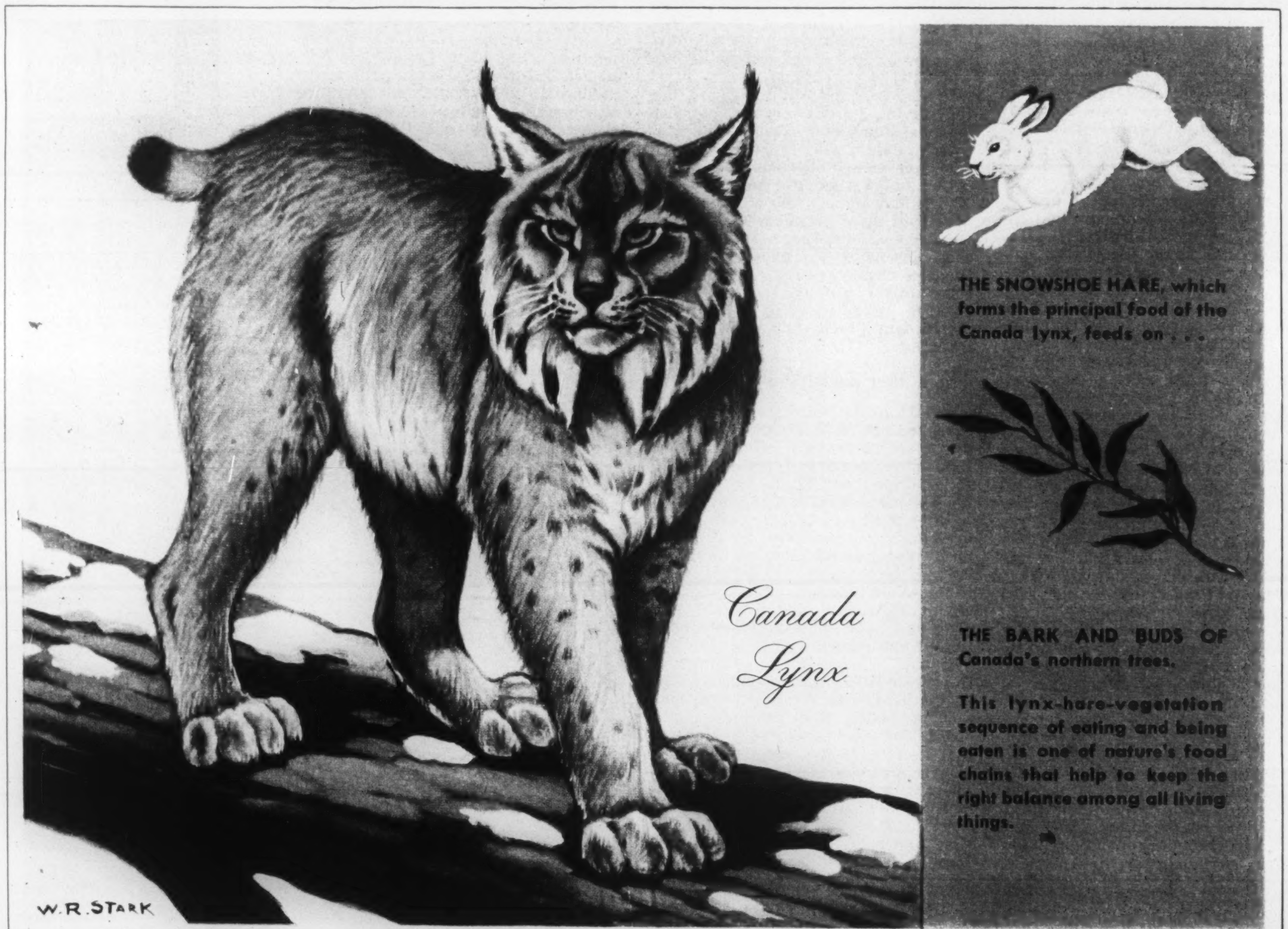
In 1944, the late Archbishop of Huron (Seager) appointed Mr. Luxton Rector of London, and Dean of Huron. He became the eighth rector of the now 116-year-old parish, and seventh dean of the 91-year-old Diocese, the second largest of the Church of England in Canada. In London, as usual, he showed tremendous energy and industry, fine organizing ability, and made a real contribution to the life of the whole community.

On October 19, 1948, Dean Luxton was unanimously elected to the See of Huron, by the Synod of the Diocese of Huron in session at London.

He was consecrated by the Right Rev. R. J. Renison, Bishop of Moosonee and Acting Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, assisted by the Most Rev. George Frederick Kingston, Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Primate of All Canada, and the Bishops of Ontario (Lyons), Niagara (Broughall), Toronto (Beverley), Ottawa (Jefferson), Algoma (Wright), the Coadjutor Bishop of Nova Scotia (Waterman), and the Bishop of Michigan, U.S.A. (Emrich), on the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle (Nov. 30) at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., where, the same day, he was enthroned Bishop of Huron (the sixth).

In 1929, Dr. Luxton married Dorothy Catherine, only daughter of D'Arcy Martin, K.C., and the late Margaret Elizabeth (Stinson) Martin, of Hamilton. Mrs. Luxton, a very winsome lady, is a graduate of Bishop Strachan School, Toronto. They have three sons.

The Bishop-designate of Huron is catholic and evangelical, fundamental and liberal, classicist and modernist, with a message that encourages and inspires. He possesses the vision, buoyancy, and optimism of youth; he is a strong forceful personality, with high, lofty aims and ambitions.



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This lynx-hare-vegetation sequence of eating and being eaten is one of nature's food chains that help to keep the right balance among all living things.

'NATURE, IN BALANCE' IS *Nature Unspoiled*

THE SAVAGE APPEARANCE of the Canada lynx has led many hunters to believe it is a vicious destructive animal. Actually in its northern habitat it does not conflict with man's interests. It is a key link in the balance of nature and depends for its food mainly on the snowshoe hare. This is clearly shown by the decrease in its numbers when these hares go into their periodic decline.

For helping to keep nature in balance and by being itself a valuable fur-bearer, the Canada lynx should never be shot without good reason. It is not a game animal and deserves protection. Remember, nature in balance is nature unspoiled.

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Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Rupert Brooke And The Problem Of Time's Winged Chariot Near

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS a common belief that those whom the gods love not only die young, but have foreknowledge of that destiny. There are certainly a great many instances among men of genius (chiefly in literature and music, the two forms of art in which pinnacles of achievement are attainable before thirty-three) of artists who seem to have been impelled to a hot-house rate of development by the conviction that they were "not long for this world".

In cases of actual physical weakness such as Keats we do not have to assume any non-natural cause for that conviction, and where the weakness is tubercular it seems often to impart a special and feverish energy to the mind in the earlier stages of the disease.

Where there is no physical warning, and especially where the ultimate early death is the result of pure accident (so far as human calculation can tell), it becomes an interesting question whether there is any relation between the expectation and the event. In other words, does the youthful artist feel that he is going to die young because he actually is going to die young, or is there some other reason?

If there be any other reason than pure foreknowledge of destiny, it can hardly be anything else than some quality in the complex of body, mind and spirit which we can call the personality of the artist himself. Do all the young artists who have this expectation actually die young? May not the sense of haste which they experience, the urgency of the artistic drive, be due, not to foreknowledge, but to an entirely natural though possibly not wholly conscious or realized sense that the kind of work to which they are called, the *métier* of their art, is the kind of work for which youth alone is the season?

There are such kinds of work in art, work which only youth can do; there may be such kinds of work in the more intuitive kinds of science, such as pure mathematics, though obviously most scientific achievement is the result of laboriously acquired techniques.

To the man whose *métier* it is to create as youth alone can create, the prospect of old age, even perhaps of middle age, is as terminal as that of death. Age is universal, and no-one is more conscious of its chill in advance than the imaginative artist, who can always hear time's winged chariot hurrying near. The common unimaginative man thinks that what he is today he will be tomorrow; this is a delusion, and it leads to the more disastrous delusion that he is today (at fifty) what he was yesterday (at thirty); it is a delusion that has a good deal to do with our present miseries. Previous generations, having no artificial teeth, were relatively exempt from it; old age compelled its own recognition; today it does not.

These reflections are excited by the biography of Rupert Brooke, this century's outstanding example of the poet beloved of the gods, which was planned by another god-loved adventurer, Richard Halliburton, left unexecuted by his own early death, and finally written by our own Arthur Stringer and now published under the title "Red Wine of Youth" (McClelland & Stewart, $4.75). For I have an odd feeling that Stringer, Halliburton and Brooke are three of a kind, that all of them had in their years of early manhood the same urge to lay hold on all of life that they could seize, the same conviction that most of what matters must occur before thirty-three.

A Congenial Spirit

I am not going on to suggest that Mr. Stringer should have got himself run over by a train in his early thirties, like Louis Hémon, but the fact remains that such a fate would have been enormously more appropriate for him than for Hémon (whose artistic *métier* was obviously not youthful nor intuitional), and that had it happened we should immediately have read into his early work all sorts of premonitions of a brief mortal span. For at the age when the other two men were flourishing he was, like them, a person of immense vitality, great mental and physical energy, exceptional good looks, a notable capacity for friendship, and an insatiable appetite both for experience and for literary expression. Having been spared to a ripe age he has fortunately been able to transmute his literary qualities into those of the professional romancer, and has now found a most suitable field in the narrative of an actual life whose quality he is well fitted to understand.

This book conveys very well the qualities which made it impossible not to be interested in Rupert Brooke—and sympathetically interested—when one was in contact with him, whether in conversation, by letter (an art in which he displayed an exquisite charm), or merely by seeing him act or hearing him read.

Brooke's Limitations

It is a little saddening to think that the social life which produced him, as the finest flower of the pre-1914 period, no longer exists and can therefore produce nothing quite like him again. Some of his qualities, it is true, had their accompanying defects. The talent for losing things (a talent easily developed in a country full of servants trained to retrieve them) was part of his charming casualness, but the regular disappearance of his on-the-spot notes did no good to the articles which had to be subsequently written without them.

His inability to understand the somewhat rough-and-ready relationships of North America was due to his entire life having been spent in the very well-ordered society of Rugby and Cambridge, where you know within certain limits what everybody will do because if they didn't they wouldn't be there. (It took only a few months of war to knock all that out of him and show him the essential artistic truth that manners and mannerisms are merely the protective shell around the essential kernel of the human being.) His passion for friendship was the reverse side of that intense capacity for the experience of loneliness which is the especial privilege, and torment, of the lyric poet, and of which almost every one of his greater poems is an expression.

Mr. Stringer paints all these qualities with the skill of a practised delineator of character. He has a vast store of material for everything after Brooke's fourteenth year, but one would give a great deal for more light on the childhood. There is practically nothing about Brooke's father; but it is a pretty general observation that successful housemasters in boys' schools have to extend the paternal relation so widely that it does little good to their own children.

Of Brooke's mother Mr. Stringer records that he repeatedly claimed that she never really understood him, and it is significant that his pet name for her was "the Ranee". The result was what the biographer calls "his Shelleylike lack of sympathy with his own family"; and one suspects that this somewhat unsheltered childhood was a strong factor in determining the bent of his spirit.

One thing which emerges clearly from the life is the immense debt which not only Brooke but many other young geniuses of the period owed to one of the great civil servants of England, now Sir Edward Marsh, son of the Master of Downing College, Cambridge. How inconceivably fortunate is the nation in which men of discernment in high places make it their business to maintain a liaison between the world of statesmanship and that of the creative imagination!

So many Canadians have loved Brooke's poetry and personality that this volume, which deals with both and is by a Canadian, should have an extensive sale in this country. It includes several excellent portraits.

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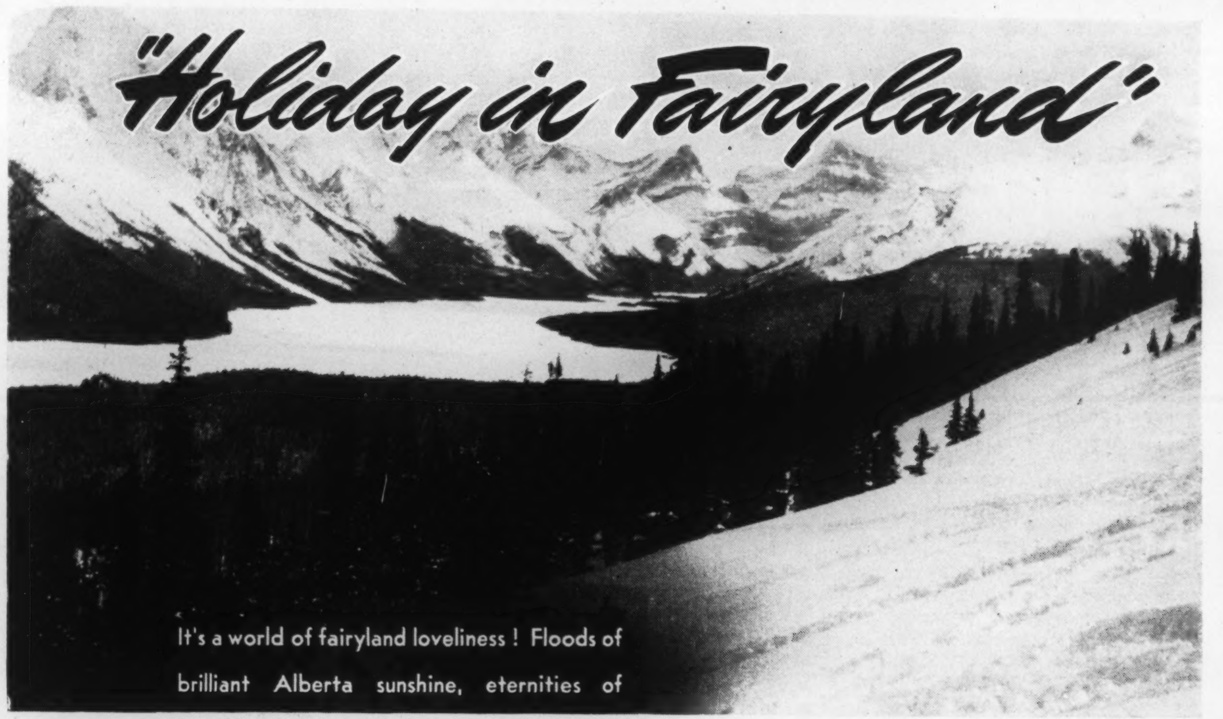

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Should Politics Prevent Admission To The Bar?

By ERWIN KREUTZWEISER

Gordon Martin, a Vancouver veteran of World War II, got a law degree from the University of British Columbia but was denied admission to the bar by the benchers of the B.C. Law Society because of his relations with the Labor - Progressive Party and Communist Party.

The benchers' judgment poses a question of importance to every citizen. Should anyone be barred from the profession of his choice because of political beliefs?

THE action of the benchers of the British Columbia Law Society in rejecting the application of a Communist for admission to the bar raises a question about the power of professional societies to deny entry to persons on political grounds.

The power of professional associations to control admission has been a legal right for many years. It is recognized that the learned professions have certain standards to maintain in the public interest and that members of the professions are best qualified to judge applicants. Legislatures have also given medical, legal and other societies the authority to consider applicants' character and reputation.

The placing of restrictions on entry into the professions is, therefore, a necessary and accepted practice. Sometimes it goes beyond educational and moral qualifications. In England, for example, where admission to the bar is controlled by the ancient societies called Inns of Court, some of the Inns require that a barrister be not engaged in trade (Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. III, page 143). So far as I know, there is no restriction on political grounds.

The decision of the British Columbia benchers means that Communists cannot be admitted to practise law in that province. Their judgment, therefore, poses a question of importance to every citizen. Should anyone be barred from the profession of his choice because of political beliefs?

The applicant cornered in the B.C. case is Gordon Martin, a veteran of the Second Great War, who spent three years getting a law degree at the University of British Columbia college of law. Martin has been active in the Labor-Progressive Party. He was an L.P.P. candidate in Vancouver in the provincial election of 1945 and two years ago he was president of the university Labor-Progressive student club.

In July of this year, before the benchers met to admit the graduates to the law society, Martin received a letter calling him to appear before the benchers for an inquiry "into your good repute as required by the Legal Professions Act . . . . your relations with the Labor-Progressive Party and the Communist Party . . . . and into your belief and adherence to the tenets of Communism."

He submitted character references, witnesses testified as to his good character, and he was questioned for several hours on his political opinions. During his examination, he told reporters, he insisted that his politics were no concern of the benchers.

Forty-five other graduates were admitted to the bar without questioning and one Labor-Progressive, Norman Littlewood, was accepted as a student. Martin's case was held over.

Two months later the benchers told Martin that his application had been refused. Martin applied for a statement of reasons for his rejection. A month later his appeal was heard at a two-hour session, and the following week he was given an 11-page explanation of the benchers' action.

Under the B.C. Legal Professions Act, the benchers have power to admit qualified persons to the bar at their own discretion. There is no appeal from their decision. This is different from England, where the Inns may reject applicants with or without cause, but subject to an appeal to the judges as visitors of the Inns.

The B.C. act provides that the benchers may admit "any person being a British subject of full age and good repute" who fulfils the service requirements. Barristers are required to take the oath of allegiance (promising to defend the King against traitorous conspiracies) and solicitors must take an oath promising, among other things, to "neglect no man's interest" and "seek to destroy no man's property."

Foreign Loyalty

The benchers' statement quoted from the 1848 Communist Manifesto, the *Canadian Tribune* and the *Pacific Tribune* and from speeches of Ernest Bevin and Premier Spaak of Belgium to show that the loyalty of a Communist is "not to his own country or to the democratic system of that country but to the subversive doctrines and dictates of a foreign power," and that Communists intend to do away with property.

They concluded that Martin, who admitted he was a "Marxian Socialist", could not adhere to Communism and comply with the oaths.

"Their opinion is that in spite of his statements to the contrary, he would be taking the oaths unscrupulously," the statement said.

This raises the question whether the benchers are justified in attempting to read Martin's mind and to assume he would not live up to any oaths he took. It also raises the question about Communists who are already lawyers. If Martin is refused admission, should they be disbarred? There are a number of lawyers in Canada who are known Communists.

There are laws that deal with acts of treason, and the law society has power to disbar a lawyer if he is found guilty of crime. One would think that these powers would be sufficient to handle any violation of the oath. Martin argued that, in the absence of overt acts on his part, the benchers should not consider his opinions in deciding whether to admit him, but the benchers said his views should be taken into account when reputation and character were considered.

"If the applicant's contention were sound, it might as well be said that because persecution for religious beliefs is abhorrent, a professing atheist should be admitted to holy orders," they reasoned. This line of argument, along with the solicitors' oath, would imply that it is the duty of the legal profession to uphold private property. Where would lawyers stand who engage in expropriation proceedings?

There is one more point to be considered. The Communist Party is legal in Canada. Communists can be members of Parliament and of the legislatures. **The law society derives its authority from the legislature. Can a creature of the legislature, which admits Communists, refuse them?**

• •

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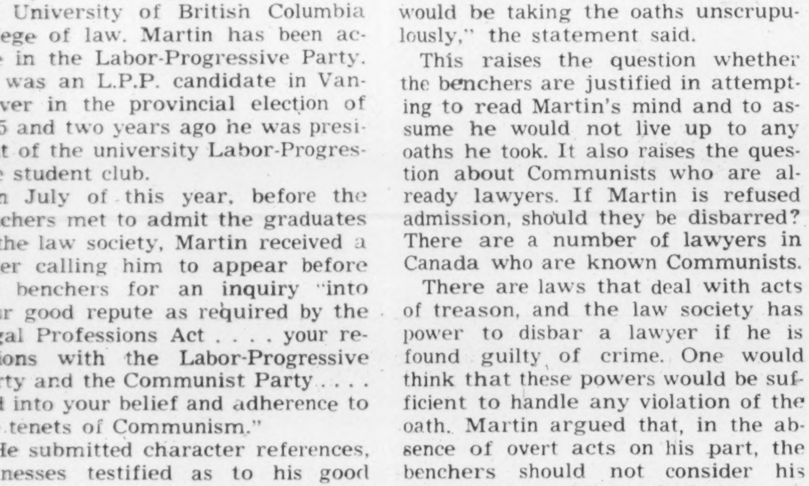
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The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the Year Ending August 31 1948

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Herewith is submitted, on behalf of your Directors, the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year August 31 1948, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus.

Your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., have examined the books and accounts of the Company and their certificate and report to the Shareholders is attached.

As has been our custom, all properties and plants of your Company have been maintained in proper condition and the sum of $428,125.65 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation which now stands at $3,382,410.42.

The expansion of the Company's production facilities, which has been proceeding since 1944, was completed during the year, with some minor exceptions, and it is expected that expenditures for these purposes will be in more normal amounts in the immediate future. The total cost of the program amounted to over $2,500,000.00 for the period from 1944 to 1948 and has been provided for out of earnings, notwithstanding which, Working Capital of the Company has been increased since 1944 by $172,513.36.

Bank indebtedness amounted to slightly less than a year ago in spite of greatly increased sales volume with consequent higher Inventories and Accounts Receivable. Manufacturing and raw material costs also increased during the year, although we had no compensating increases in the selling prices of our products. Attention is also directed to higher freight rates, wage and labor costs, interest charges and depreciation.

Sales and Net Profit results for the year reached new high records but increased operating costs referred to above had a direct bearing upon our Net Profit position so that the improvement there has not kept pace with our sales achievement.

Shareholders will be interested in learning that the newer products of the Company in the Insecticide field, Green Cross Insecticides and Agricultural Weed-No-More, together with Kem-Tone, the largest selling wall finish on the market, and Lin-X Home Brighteners, a complete line of household waxes, polishes and cleaners, have contributed largely to the sales increases shown by the Company during the year, and our research facilities are constantly working on the development of new lines.

The Net Earnings of the Company, after making all deductions as shown on the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus, amounted to $1,348,681.57 as compared with $1,029,443.89 for the previous year. These earnings are equivalent to $38.97 per share on the Preferred Stock of your Company as against $29.68 in the previous year, and to $4.92 per share on the Ordinary Stock as against $3.49 per share for the year before.

Total Current Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $13,602,470.78 and Current Liabilities to $7,649,230.60, leaving Net Current Assets of $5,953,240.18.

During the year dividends were paid on the Preferred Stock in the amount of $242,200.00 and on the Ordinary Stock in the amount of $224,720.00.

The Earned Surplus at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $7,376,443.56 as compared with $6,494,681.99 at August 31, 1947, an increase of $881,761.57.

The staff of the Organization discharged their duties throughout the year loyally and efficiently and to them the Management extends cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. STEUDEL,
Chairman.

Montreal, Que.
November 18, 1948.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31 1948

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 309,215.00	
Trade accounts receivable, less reserve	4,974,842.61	
Other accounts receivable	96,585.61	
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, goods in process and finished merchandise, stated on the basis of the lower of cost or market	7 799,378.72	
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1949	105,618.61	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses	316,830.23	$13,602,470.78
OTHER ASSETS:		
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1950-52	$ 459,587.11	
Sundry accounts receivable, including $9,497.49 owing by shareholders	80,530.26	540,117.37
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 351,175.20	
Advances	13,591.77	364,766.97
PROPERTY ACCOUNTS	$12,229,861.38	
(Land and buildings, leaseholds, machinery and equipment, formulae, trademarks and goodwill acquired in 1911 are included at cost measured by the par value of bonds and the stated value of shares issued as consideration for such assets; other properties are included at cost, with the exception of properties owned by three of the consolidated subsidiary companies which are stated at appraised values plus subsequent additions at cost.)		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	$3,382,410.42	8,847,450.96
		$23,354,806.08

Note: The replacement value new, less depreciation, of land, buildings, machinery and equipment of one of the consolidated subsidiaries as of August 31 1948, as reported by Dominion Appraisal Company Limited was $835,071.77; the replacement value new, less depreciation, of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and the other consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30 1948, as reported by Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited was $6,196,451.57.

Approved on behalf of the Board:
JOHN C. NEWMAN, Director
WILFRID GAGNON, Director

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank Loans		$ 2,890,000.00	
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,590,957.19	
Deposit accounts		10,591.00	
Income and other taxes		1,157,682.41	$ 7,649,230.60
OWING TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			354,731.92
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent. cumulative preferred—			
Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 each		$ 4,000,000.00	
Issued —34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus as per statement attached	7,376,443.56	11,870,843.56	15,330,843.56
			$23,354,806.08

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 1948

Combined profit from operations—		
After deducting remuneration amounting in the aggregate to $170,584.98 for services of solicitors and counsel, executive officers and directors, but before provision for depreciation		$2,836,525.36
Add:		
Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies		55,470.00
		$2,891,995.36
Deduct:		
Interest on bank loans	$252,742.44	
Provision for depreciation	428,125.65	
Allowances paid to retired employees	50,470.30	731,338.39
		$2,160,656.97
Deduct: Provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes on income		811,975.40
Net Profit for the year ending August 31 1948		$1,348,681.57
Earned surplus, balance at August 31 1947		6,494,681.99
		$7,843,363.56
Deduct:		
Dividends of $7.00 per share on preferred stock	$242,200.00	
Dividends on no par value ordinary stock	224,720.00	466,920.00
Earned surplus, balance August 31 1948		$7,376,443.56

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1948, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ending on that date and have compared them with the books of the companies. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet as at August 31 1948, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that earnings of the subsidiary companies not consolidated are included in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

Montreal, November 18, 1948.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Saskatchewan P.C.'s Disorganized By Lack Of Leaders, Support

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

LIKE THE baseball player who has struck out four times in a row, the Progressive Conservative party of Saskatchewan is in a bad way. In four general elections since 1929, the group hasn't been able to win a single seat in the legislature. The best it could do was help to elect one of its supporters, Hamilton MacDonald, on a Liberal-Progressive ticket in Moosomin riding last June.

To make matters worse Rupert D. Ramsay, provincial leader since 1944, recently resigned, apparently because of the party's lack of success. The Tories now find themselves in virtually the same position as the proverbial ship without a rudder, with a treacherous and stormy sea yet to face.

It's no secret that Progressive Conservatives in Saskatchewan, and elsewhere in Canada, for that matter, are deeply concerned about their plight. The party has been bogged down so long that it will have to be overhauled from stem to gudgeon if it is to make itself felt in Saskatchewan politics. The task looms large.

Traditionally the people of Saskatchewan are either Grits or Tories. The fact a C.C.F. government swept into office in 1944 and was re-elected last June (by a substantially reduced majority) doesn't mean they have cast aside their Liberal or Conservative mantle for all time. What they wanted was a change, to show the old-line parties they can still think for themselves when it comes to voting.

The results of the election this year indicate they can "swing back to the fold" just as quickly. While they got behind Liberal candidates in surprising numbers, however, they shied away from the Conservatives. The reason is obvious. The Tory party was not properly organized.

Likeable, soft-spoken Rupert Ramsay, the former University of Saskatchewan professor, did a remarkable job of "winning friends and influencing people" to the Conservative cause. But the support back of him was woefully weak. That accounts for the party's failure to make headway. Either Alan W. Embury, of Regina, or Hamilton MacDonald is likely to get the nod to succeed Mr. Ramsay. Mr. Embury sat in the legislature from 1944 to 1948 as an armed services representative. He sought re-election as Conservative candidate for Regina City last June, but was defeated.

Yet untried in politics, Mr. MacDonald, nevertheless, should do well. Young, aggressive, with a brilliant war record, he appeals to all age groups. A gifted organizer, he should be able to get Tories to cast aside their lethargy—something very much needed at present.

Horse Meat

Horse meat is now being sold in Saskatchewan for the first time. Cooperative stores are largely handling this product, which retails at an average price of 23 cents per pound tin. The meat, supplied by cooperative processing plants in Swift Current and Edmonton, formerly was all shipped to Belgium, France and China. Efforts are to be made to have it sold across Canada and in the United States.

Gala Anniversary

Canada's fourth largest city, Winnipeg, reached the grand old age of 75 on November 8 with little fanfare and ceremony to mark the occasion. Yet this important event is not to be overlooked. Plans call for a gala anniversary spectacle early in the New Year, to coincide with the anniversary of the inaugural meeting of Winnipeg's first council. A gigantic snow carnival is to be a feature attraction.

Originally the site of Fort Rouge, in the early 18th century, Winnipeg was known later as Fort Gibralter and Fort Garry, before adopting its present name. Winnipeg, incidentally, is derived from two Cree words, "Win," meaning "murky," and "nipiy," "water."

Now covering 25 square miles, this gateway between eastern and western Canada has come a long way. Once a lusty western frontier town centred around a Hudson's Bay trading post, greater Winnipeg now embraces a population of 315,000 and is the grain and commerce centre of the West.

Historic Ranch

The historic "44" Ranch in the Claresholm district of southern Alberta, one of the largest ranching properties owned by P. Burns Ranches Limited, has been sold to Dr. J. M. Cullen, a prominent cattleman of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The deal was one of the biggest ever negotiated in Alberta. Twenty-five thousand acres of deeded land were involved, but no livestock. Several thousand acres of leased land which formerly formed part of "44" have been retained by the company.

The "44" for years was one of the best ranch and farm properties in Alberta. It was originally the Glengarry Ranch before acquired by the late Senator Patrick Burns. Several years ago, Stony Indians who reside in the Pekisko district endeavored to persuade the Department of Indian Affairs to purchase the ranch as an adjunct to their reserve. However, it proved too valuable for this purpose and the proposal was abandoned.

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LONDON LETTER

U.K. Libel Laws Offer Rich Field For Unscrupulous Plaintiffs

By P.O'D.

London.

BRITISH libel laws have long furnished a rich field for the gold-digger. The protection they give against malicious attacks in print is so complete that you don't have to be really hurt—or even meant—in order to cash in handsomely in the way of damages. All you need is a little luck.

Almost any jury in a libel action will find against a newspaper—chiefly because newspapers are supposed to be owned by very wealthy persons who can easily afford to pay. Partly also as a disciplinary measure, a reminder to be a bit more careful the next time. And all this though it may be perfectly clear that the plaintiff in the case has suffered no real damage whatever. So generally is this recognized that newspapers seldom fight such cases. They make the best terms they can, and pay up.

Authors run similar risks. In the interests of verisimilitude novelists, for instance, feel obliged to call their characters by names and not by numbers or initials or the sort of titles Bunyan gave the figures in "Pilgrim's Progress". But calling your murderous villain Arthur Jones, instead of Mr. Strike-in-the-Dark, has its danger. There is always the chance of a Mr. Arthur Jones turning up to protest that his friends all think it is meant for him, that his health and reputation have suffered, and that nothing less than £2,000 or so will put it right. The law being what it is, there is also a good chance that he will collect.

For many years sensible and experienced people have been pleading for some change in the law which would make this sort of blackmailing and gold-digging less easy and profitable. Their arguments finally led in 1939 to the appointment of a special committee—called the Porter Committee from the name of its chairman, Lord Porter—to go into the whole question. That committee has now brought in its report, after an interval which certainly indicates that their recommendations are not made in a spirit of light-hearted precipitancy. They have not jumped to their conclusions.

In spite of all this careful thought—or perhaps because of it—the recommendations of the committee are by no means revolutionary. Protection against defamation is still the first consideration, but the report advocates the extension of "privilege" in matters of comment. It also tries to free newspapers and authors from the menace of heavy damages for accidental defamation.

The committee suggests that a published apology and explanation, with moderate costs in certain cases, is all that a person accidentally defamed can reasonably demand. But the report seems to put on the defendant the onus of proving that all "reasonable precautions" were taken, without any guidance as to what constitutes reasonable precaution. Who is to decide this—the law courts? We seem to be getting back to the point from which we started. But at least some little advance has been made.

Vanishing Horses

While the autumn ploughing was on all over the countryside, one was reminded how very nearly the horse has disappeared from the fields. You do occasionally see a team of plough-horses at work, but when you do the sight comes with a little shock of pleased surprise. Only a few years ago it was the other way around. Then it was the tractor that was a rarity.

Recently at a ploughing-match in the West Country there were only two horse-teams in a large entry of tractors, and even these two were got up for the occasion as a concession to sentiment. Neither team was regularly engaged in the work. Soon there will be none.

It isn't merely that the tractor is more efficient, working much faster and so enabling the farmer to take better advantage of favorable weather conditions. The modern farmhand is no longer willing to spend the long day plodding heavily up and down between the handles of a plough. He prefers to let the machine do it all. Well, it is hard to blame him.

Here and there you come on a farmer who is faithful to horses and uses them whenever he can, though seldom for the sort of heavy work that the tractor does better. I know one who breeds Suffolk punches, handsome, clean-limbed creatures, medium-sized, compact, and very strong, the ideal van-horse. But nobody wants a van-horse now. Everyone uses a motor-van. I asked him what he did with them.

"Not very much," he said. "I breed them because I like them, but there's no money in it. The horrible part of it is that they are more valuable as meat than as live, working animals."

The horse on the farm has had his day. Fortunately no one has yet been able to invent a mechanical cow.

Black Market In Gas Beaten

When the Ministry of Fuel last spring instituted the system of red gasoline for commercial vehicles, with heavy penalties for the misuse of it, official predictions were made that this should result in the saving of about 100,000 tons of gasoline a year. Motoring organizations insisted that it should save a great deal more than that. They are now proved to have been right, as the Minister himself has handsomely acknowledged. The saving has been roughly 250,000 tons.

A pleasant result of this scotching of the black market in gasoline, which was based chiefly on illegal commercial supplies, is that it is now possible to continue the present gasoline ration, in spite of the heavy demands of the Berlin air-lift. Heaven knows, the ration is a stingy one, but it does enable the private motorist to keep his car on the road. And for even such small mercies we are all grateful in these times.

"Mr. Governor"

Changes in the chairmanship of even the great British banks do not as a rule arouse much interest outside financial circles, except in the case of one—the Bank of England. The appointment of a new "Governor of the Bank" is an important event. There are other Governors in the City—some of the ancient City Companies retain that title, instead of Chairman—but, by common consent, the Governor of the Bank of England is the only "Mr. Governor". He is a national figure.

In another few months Lord Catto, who succeeded Lord Norman in 1943, will resign, and will be succeeded by Mr. C. F. Cobbold, the present Deputy Governor. In February Lord Catto will be 70, which is the official age of retirement—though not a rule that admits of no exception. Lord Norman was 73, when ill health finally compelled him to give up the position. Lord Catto, however, has preferred to abide by the rule, and make way for a much younger man. In the circumstances of the times it seems a wise decision.

Mr. Cobbold, who is 44, will be one of the youngest Governors the Bank has ever had, though not actually the youngest. Two previous Governors, one appointed in 1713 and one in 1847, were only 43. But it is not likely that they had anything like the same responsibility to bear that he will have. Fortunately Mr. Cobbold's abilities and experience are such that he should be equal to almost any demands that are made on him. He is a remarkable man, and has already had a brilliantly successful career.

Starting his business career as a chartered accountant, Mr. Cobbold at the mature age of 25 became managing director of an English insurance company in Italy. Four years later he joined the staff of the Bank of England as an advisor. In 1938 he was made a director, and has been on the Board ever since. He has built up in London's financial circles a high reputation for sound judgement, courage, and toughness of mind. He is likely to need them all.

Under the new Bank of England Act, by which the Bank passed from private to public ownership, the Governor is elected for a period of five years. His salary is $2,000 a year. Considering that the City is full of men with hardly a tithe of his responsibilities who get several times that salary, it cannot be said that the Bank overpays its head. There may of course be other sources of income open to him, but running the Bank these days must be very nearly a whole-time job.

Cooling-Tower Controversy

Some time ago a project to build an electric cooling tower in Durham aroused a nation-wide controversy. Lovers of beauty protested that the huge, ugly structure would destroy a fine view of Durham Cathedral, one of the most picturesque in the country. Lovers of efficiency protested that to go to all that trouble and expense merely to disperse into the air the heat that ought to be used to warm the houses of the district was an economic absurdity—as indeed it is.

Naturally enough, the electric companies at that time were strongly opposed to any such scheme. It would have meant making important and costly changes in their plants, and they did not regard the heating of houses as any responsibility of theirs. But now the eletcricity undertakings have all been nationalized. They have to do what they are told by the government; and, in this particular matter, it begins to look as though the government were getting ready to tell them to get on with it.

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By SARAH POPPETT

A feature of SATURDAY NIGHT'S *reviews of books for younger readers is that they have been carefully classified by age groups — an essential guide for all grown-up purchasers.*

THE STREAM THAT STOOD STILL—by Beverley Nichols, illustrations by Richard Kennedy—*Clarke Irwin—$2.25.*

THERE is an Alice-in-Wonderland quality about this story of Jill, a little girl who finds a magic mask. When she dives underneath the water in search of her brother who has been turned into a fish, she enters a new world. The incidents then are pure fantasy and enchanting reading for 8-12-year-olds. The drawings, similar to Sir John Tenniel's, the famous *Punch* and "Alice" artist, are in keeping with the magic motif. This is Beverley Nichols' second book of magic; the first, "The Tree That Sat Down."

RUDOLPH, THE RED-NOSED REINDEER—by Robert L. May—*Ryerson—75 cents.*

This is a fetching revival of a 1939 poem, in the enchanting couplet and rhythm of "'Twas the night before . . ." Full color illustrations, attractive design and rhymes tell of a reindeer whose red nose was the butt of jokes by his fellows but which was mightily appreciated by Santa Claus as he made his Christmas eve rounds. Youngsters of the picture book age (3-5) will know why when daddy or mummy read this tale to them on Christmas day.

OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOL. I—general editors, Laura E. Salt, Geoffrey Boumphrey—*Oxford—$7.50.*

This is the first volume of 12 in an encyclopaedia planned as a basic comprehensive reference for school libraries, yet it will appeal to a much wider range of readers. Teen-agers might profitably have it in their own libraries. There is no "writing down to children," but exposition is in clear and simple language. The proportion of illustrations to text is one-third of the total space. Purely technical or scientific subjects are omitted except when they have some general interest, and generally the stress is laid on the modern world, with due space being given to factors which have shaped it.

From "Rudolph, The Red-Nosed Reindeer"

Each volume is practically self-contained (Vol. I is entitled "Mankind") with nearly all articles much less than 2,000 words. Generous cross-references enable a searcher for facts to find many associated items of information. As in the senior encyclopaedias, the contributors to this project represent a wide cross-section of world experts.

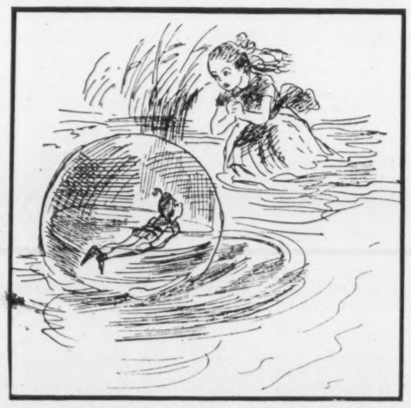
PUZZLE POND—by Hortense Flexner, drawings by Wyncie King—*Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

Something had to be done about the mosquitoes on Big Blueberry Island. So the mayor and citizens drained all the swamps in the vicinity. But Wedge the beaver crossed up their plans, and then young Davie, who was a friend of Wedge, inadvertently talked and got Wedge into trouble with the authorities. Boys and girls 7-9 will like this one with its double page drawings.

PENNYWEATHER LUCK—Margaret Ann Hubbard—*Macmillan—$3.00.*

Young readers of this novel will be informed on an interesting region in the U.S. and its equally interesting inhabitants. Between the levees and the Mississippi River near New Orleans dwell shanty-town people who follow a strange life. Always there is the threat of river floods robbing them of their homes. The Pennyweather family lives in this community. The younger Pennyweathers have an exciting time solving the mystery of "Mr. Doc" who suddenly comes to their neighborhood by houseboat, and sleuthing for clues after a puzzling drowning. Boys and girls 10-14 will be entranced by the plot quite as much as by the locale.

(*Continued on Next Page*)



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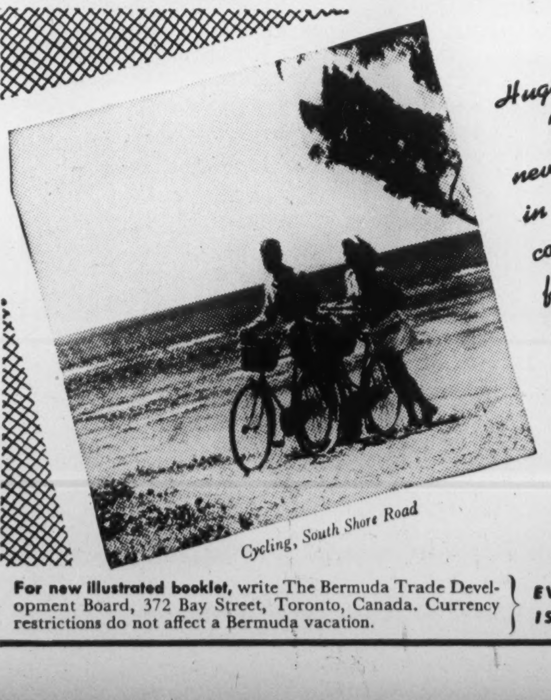

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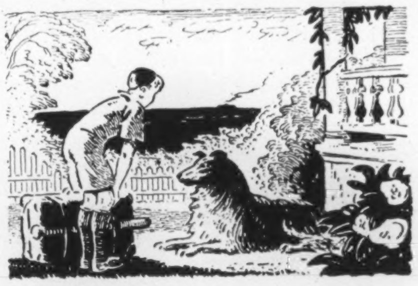
THE BOOKSHELF

LUKE BALDWIN'S VOW—by Morley Callaghan —illustrated by Stanley Turner—*Winston*—*$2.75.*

CANADA'S noted story-teller has written a narrative primarily of appeal to boys and girls 11-15 but because of its dramatic scope the book will undoubtedly make an appeal far beyond that age group. It is the story of a 14-year-old boy and his love for a collie. But much more than a simple tale of friendship between the boy Luke and the dog Dan is the deeper drama of Luke's struggle to retain Dan. And here, although Morley Callaghan may ring the sentimental changes, he does not bang the crashing cymbals of bathos in the process.

Although Dan was once an award-winning collie, he is now blind in one eye and lame. The position of Luke, too, as an orphan after the death of his doctor-father, has similar elements of pathos. He lives with his Uncle Henry. When the uncle wants to get rid of Dan, Luke vows to keep his new-found friend. The essence of conflict involved in this vow makes the real core of the characterization of Luke. And Mr. Callaghan thereby has created a new lovable character in Canadian fiction. The lad's adversity reaches a critical situation when Luke fights his rival, Elmer Highbottom, a rich man's son, and Dan fights Thor, Elmer's vicious half-Alsatian.

We have seldom read a more poignant climax than that of Luke furtively watching an old employee of his uncle under the uncle's orders to drown Dan. Those agonizing moments for the lad while he waits for the old man to go away after the deed; then the lung-bursting rescue, and artificial respiration with the essence of a boy's love in the rocking back and forth! Morley Callaghan's novel is a memorable heart-warming narrative that might conceivably place well up in the family of lovable animal stories like "Beautiful Joe", "Black Beauty", and "Bob, Son of Battle".



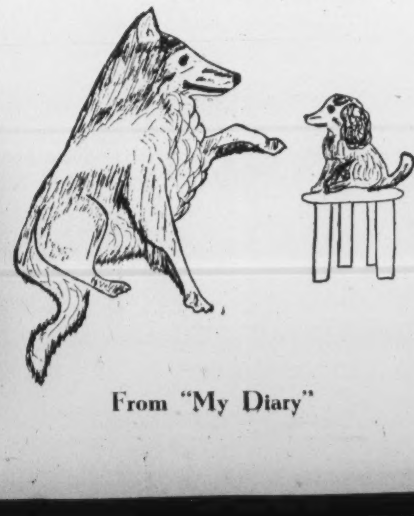
From "Luke Baldwin's Vow"

RAFF—by F. E. Rechnitzer, drawings by Marguerite Kirmse—*Winston*—*$2.75.*

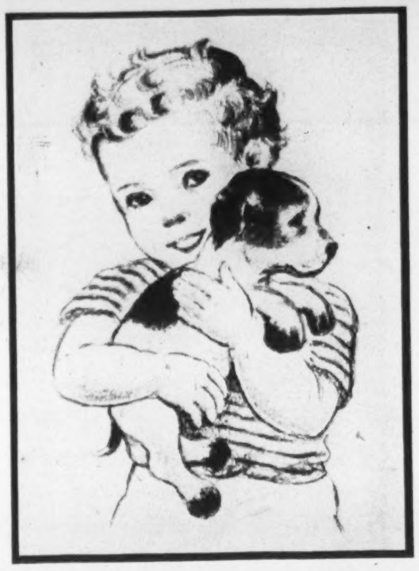
This is just the present for a boy or girl, about 12-15, who likes a good dog story. Bruce Kendrick is devoted to his English setter Raff and the dog loves his master. But, as in all good animal stories, the course of master-animal true love doesn't run smoothly here. The pals become separated by incidents involving dog shows, dog thieves, hoboes, etc.; the sequence of Raff in the quest of his master is handled with especially fine skill. However, it all ends happily and your young reader will have another story to tell his friends.

MY DIARY—written and illustrated by Margaret O'Brien—*Longmans, Green*—*$2.25.*

A Hollywood star tells all about her life in the fairy city and the wonder world of the movies. Her line pictures (drawing is Margaret's hobby), if lacking polished artistry, are just as candid as her day-by-day entries. Much of the material story is drawn from Margaret's actual diary. The young star talks about her associations with her dogs Lad and Maggie, her "Bathroom Chart" for brushing her teeth, other stars like Butch Jenkins, Bing Crosby, Edgar Bergan and Charlie Micarthie (Margaret's spelling), and Gene Autry, a visit to Washington and President Truman, a trip to New York (at the Stork Club, too), in Bermuda, on a ranch with Roy Rogers and Trigger, in Honolulu, etc. If young movie fans are like the grown-ups in wanting personal information about their favorites, this book should be popular with girls 9 to 14. Boys will probably skip it.



From "My Diary"



From "Five Puppies For Sale"

AT THE FOOT OF THE WOODEN HILL—by Lynda Bartlett, illustrations Jennetta Vise—*Clarke Irwin*—*$1.50.*

Poems about prosaic things like "Safety First," "Birthday Presents," "The Turkey," "Railway Engines," and "Chimney Pots" take on an aura of fairyland for children 7-10 when given this dramatic showing-off. As a sample, here is something from "Tell-time Tales," a poem which gives the different sounds of all the clocks in the house:

But best of all, the best of all,
  Is Cuckoo Clock upon the wall.
Wooden house with carvings gay
  Where minutes "tick-tick-tick" away.
"Life is fun for everyone,
  Laugh and play when work is done.
Don't let minutes bother you;
  Enjoy your hours. I do. Cuckoo!"

FIVE PUPPIES FOR SALE—story and pictures by Esther Brann—*Macmillan*—*$1.75.*

Here is a new easy-to-read book that 6-to-8-year-olds, especially dog lovers, will like to tackle for themselves with a word hint here and there from mother or father. It concerns John and Susan who get six new puppies. But mother said that was five too many. How the children sold them and to whom makes an exciting tale.

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L. A. MacKay, widely known as a first-ranking Canadian poet, is also an eminent classical scholar. In this new volume he develops the theory that the Iliad, substantially as we have it, was put together by an Ionian poet, chiefly from two cycles of legend, one centred about Achilles and one about Agamemnon. Price $2.50.

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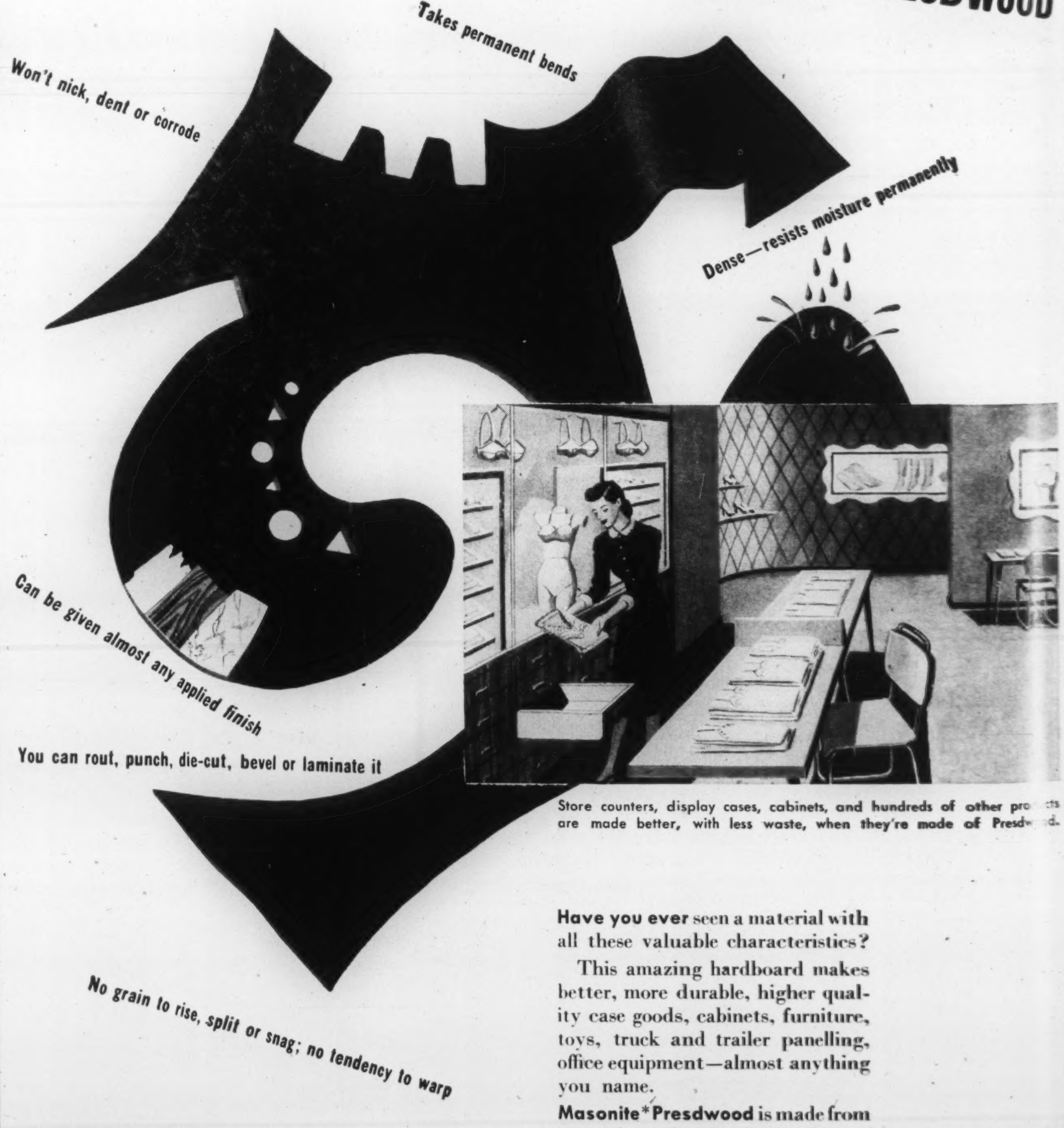

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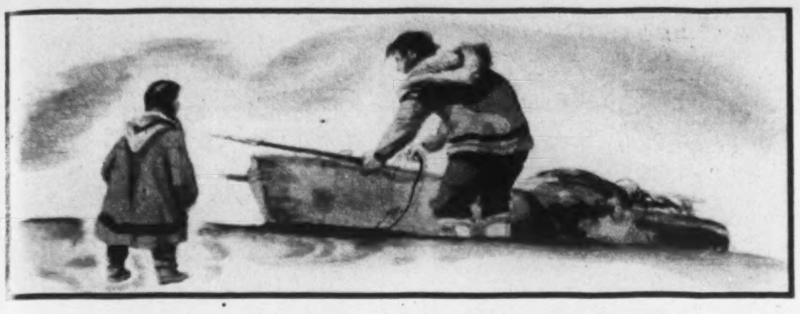
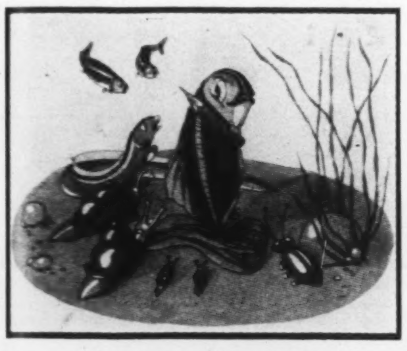


Illustration from "The Weekly Reader PARADE"

THE BOOKSHELF

THE WEEKLY READER PARADE—stories and articles by editors of "My Weekly Reader"—Musson—*$2.00.*

This Golden Book Special is another bargain. Young people from 9 to 14 will appreciate the pleasant variety of stories, pictures, rhymes and information articles in the splendid volume. The airplane section covers such fascinating things as a trip to the moon, rocket ships, how jets work, and a story of air rescue on the Greenland Icecap. The mysteries of many countries are dealt with in a "Many Lands" section. There is an introduction to Australian aborigines (with a "down-under" dictionary to explain terms like "tucker," "squatterdom," "cobber," "cooee," etc.). The young reader will learn of an exciting tiger hunt in El Salvador, of what happened during the eruption of a Mexican volcano, how Brazil got its name, and Who's Zoo in Brazil. There is a section on modern miracles of science, with some science puzzlers to fool party guests, and chapters on the riddles of nature. History would never be dull if school study of the subject was always developed by stories about holidays, as this book does. "The Weekly Reader Parade" will be a year-round favorite for your favorite boy or girl.



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HEATHER HILL—by Elleston Trevor, illustrations by Stephen J. Voorhies—*Longmans, Green—$2.50.*

The animal inhabitants of Deep Wood and Sweetheart Valley are a charming lot — Mole the Miller, Old Stripe Badger, Woo the Owl, Scruff Fox, Mina Mole, *et al.* Their unusual behavior will produce many a chuckle. The gentle humor and merriment of this strikingly printed and illustrated story of "animals like people" should work the same effect upon boys and girls 8-11 that Thornton Burgess stories first did many years ago.

A CHILD'S BOOK OF SONGS—arranged by Sir Percy Buck—*Oxford—75 cents.*

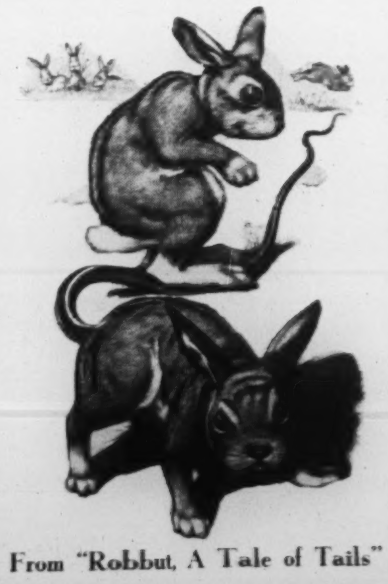
Fifty songs, selected from the Oxford Nursery Song Book and arranged by Sir Percy Buck, are within the scope of even a limited musically pianist-parent. If your boys and girls (2-5) love nursery rhymes, here is an entry to the form by way of music at a bargain fee.

BOSKY GOLDFISH (POET)—by Peter Thornhill—*Clarke Irwin—$1.25.*

A British author-artist here presents an illustrated story that makes rollicking entertainment for children 3-5. When Bosky Goldfish was born, his family thought that one day he'd be a poet since he had such a large forehead. And sure enough, the first words he spoke rhymed: **blub** and **blub!** But when he grew older and got around and met dragon-flies, eels and frogs, he wrote quite respectable poetry.

ROBBUT: A TALE OF TAILS—by Robert Lawson—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

Robert Lawson is an expert on child-story-telling (e.g., "Rabbit Hill", "Wee Gillis"), and this handsome story and its illustrations are proof that his expertness has not diminished. Robbut is a little rabbit that gets himself into an extended series of surprising happenings when he acquires a set of new tails. He was always bemoaning the fact that all the other animals could do things with their tails. So the Little Man with a magic potion gave him a cat's tail, then a snake's, etc. There follow some interesting situations. For boys and girls 7-10.



From "Robbut, A Tale of Tails"

HEIDI—by Johanna Spyri, illustrations by Agnes Tait—*Longmans, Green—$3.00.*

This childhood classic of the little Swiss girl has been polished to a shine by a brand new format, editing by a leading educationist, Angelo Patri, and most effective color and black-and-white illustrations by Agnes Tait. If you are looking for a worthwhile book for a girl 10-15, we give this edition our full recommendation. The story's background of the Alps, old Frankfurt, and the Swiss farm have as charming an appeal today as they did 68 years ago. And of course, Heidi and the other personalities are just as quaintly appealing as ever for they are based on the unchanging elements of human nature — kindness, generosity and loyalty.

As Mr. Patri says in his introduction: "It is a story about a child of the mountains to whom a crust of bread and a glass of goat's milk were sweet, a child who knew and loved the song of the wind in the pines. Page after page is full of the beauty she saw on every side."

This is a book that a young reader will be proud to keep in her library even after she grows up.

CAMPING ADVENTURES IN NEW GUINEA—by Evelyn Cheesman—*Clarke Irwin—$2.00.*

Young book-adventurers (10-14) will be transported to a strange and exciting country as they read of Papuan guides and the mysterious fauna and flora of New Guinea. Marti, a native Jack-of-all-trades, is a competent mentor for the trip. The book is an excellent account of south west Pacific experiences climaxed by a chapter dealing with volcanoes and tropical cyclones.

(Continued on Next Page)

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By Douglas Leechman. An entertaining account of an archaeological expedition to the Arctic fringe. $2.50.

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By Frank Swinnerton. A delightful story of a little English girl and her four cats. $2.75.

THE RED CHAIR WAITS

By A. M. Huggins. An excellent story of a young girl in China today. A Junior Literary Guild Selection. $2.25.

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Over 512 pages and over 350 illustrations, together with excellent articles, make this book a treasure indeed. $3.00.

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A really outstanding gift book: stories by famous writers and features for children, lavishly illustrated in full colour. Includes: a visit to the Tower of London, magic and conjuring, making a colour film, wonders of modern transport, etc. $3.25.

RUDOLPH, THE RED-NOSED REINDEER

By R. L. May. A little reindeer's tears are turned to rejoicing when he assists Santa Claus on Christmas Eve. 75 cents.

THE RING OF DANGER

By Alfred H. Bill. A breath-taking tale of swordplay and the pounding of horses' hoofs, as three staunch friends pit themselves against fearless rebels in Elizabethan England. $3.50.

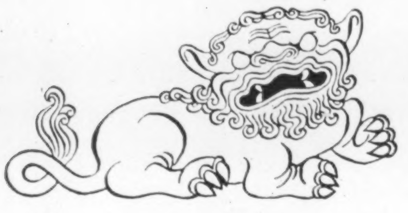
At Your Bookseller's

The Ryerson Press Est. 1829 *Publishers, Toronto*

THE BOOKSHELF

THE RED CHAIR WAITS—by Alice Margaret Huggins—*Ryerson*—*$3.25.*

TEEN-AGED girls (and their parents, too, perhaps) will discover much about China when they read this story of Chien Shu-Lan. According to ancient Chinese custom, the pretty heroine was betrothed by her parents to young Wu, son of her father's friends. But Shu-Lan resented this arrangement. Leading up to an exciting dénouément of the problem, the author presents an interesting study of modern Chinese women.



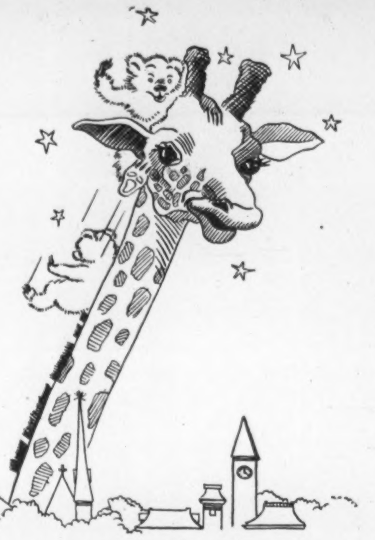
From "The Red Chair Waits"

HAPPY PLAYTIME—by Mary Grannan, illustrations by J. Frank Willis—*Allen*—*$1.25.*

Here are 18 more of the famous "Just Mary" stories, selected from the outstanding radio series. If the young people have heard them on the air, they will want to meet all over again Coco the Clown, Four O'Clock the little stray dog, and Robin Rae and his sea horse, while strangers to the fine gallery are in for initial fun. This is one of the best 1948 Christmas specials for boys and girls 6 to 10.

MILLY-MOLLY-MANDY STORIES—told and drawn by Joyce Lankester Brisley—*Clarke Irwin*—*$1.00.*

Each chapter of the doings of this little girl, M-M-M, is a story in itself: she spends a penny; she makes a tea cosy; she keeps shop; she goes visiting. You will find that your little girl (3-6) will want these stories read and re-read to her as plenty of parents have discovered since they first met them on the Children's Page of the *Christian Science Monitor.*



From "Happy Playtime"

PRISONERS OF THE REDWOODS—by Alfred Powers—*Longmans, Green*—*$3.25.*

Seventeen huge redwood trees that have been growing for more than a thousand years on the northern coast of California form the background for this story. The action takes place in and around San Francisco in the 1850's. Two lads become involved in a tightly plotted sequence of episodes with nature (wild animals, seas, storms) and villainous men during the flush of the gold rush days. But the trees have an essential place in the unusual tale too. For boys 11-15.

PAGEANT OF THE SEVEN SEAS—by Vernon Quinn, illustrations by William Sharp—*Longmans, Green*—*$3.25.*

The writer has selected a collection of interesting facts about the famous Seven Seas of history (North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans). They include highlight events of exploration and navigation and scientific points about such things as tides, trade winds, currents, etc. The roles played by the Greeks, Phoenicians and Vikings in the romance of the seas are discussed too, with just the right appeal to young people.

The variation in the magnetic needle was a natural phenomenon, but no navigator had ever reported it because none had ever sailed far enough west to record it. But it bothered Columbus. He tried to keep the mysterious occurrence to himself; his sailors caught on to it and thought devils were tampering with the compass.

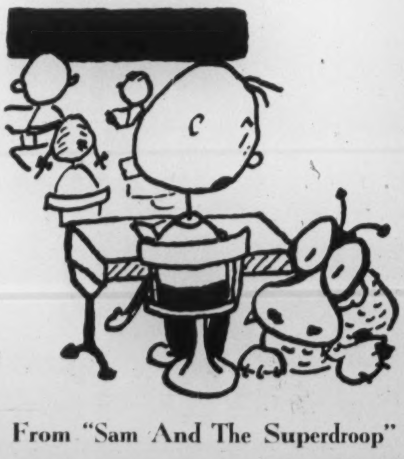
Boys and girls 11-15 will find a new thrill in reading of great adventurers historical figures who come to life, in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and polar explorations, and on appreciation of the great historical common denominator of the seas.

SAM AND THE SUPERDROOP—story and pictures by Munro Leaf—*Macmillan*—*$2.00.*

The author, made famous by the creation a few years ago of Ferdinand the Bull, comes to the aid of parents who are fighting the Battle of the Comics. And after reading this funny story youngsters will be on the side of the parents.

Sam is a young lad who has a voracious appetite for comics. But after he meets Superdroop, "with the jet engine in his tail", and goes visiting Rhett Tracey and the Double Cross Gang, Stuperiorman, Plutanium and many other "Impossibles and Improbables", he has a healthy skepticism of the comic book world.

Munro Leaf handles the story infinitely more interestingly than any comic, all the while poking satire at the offending pulps. This book should just about do the trick in making boys and girls, 8 to 12, see comics in a proper light. Certainly the psychology behind "Sam" is a smarter corrective measure than a straight prohibition of comic books to young fry.



From "Sam And The Superdroop"

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Youngsters will love "KRISTLI'S TREES"

By *MABEL DUNHAM*

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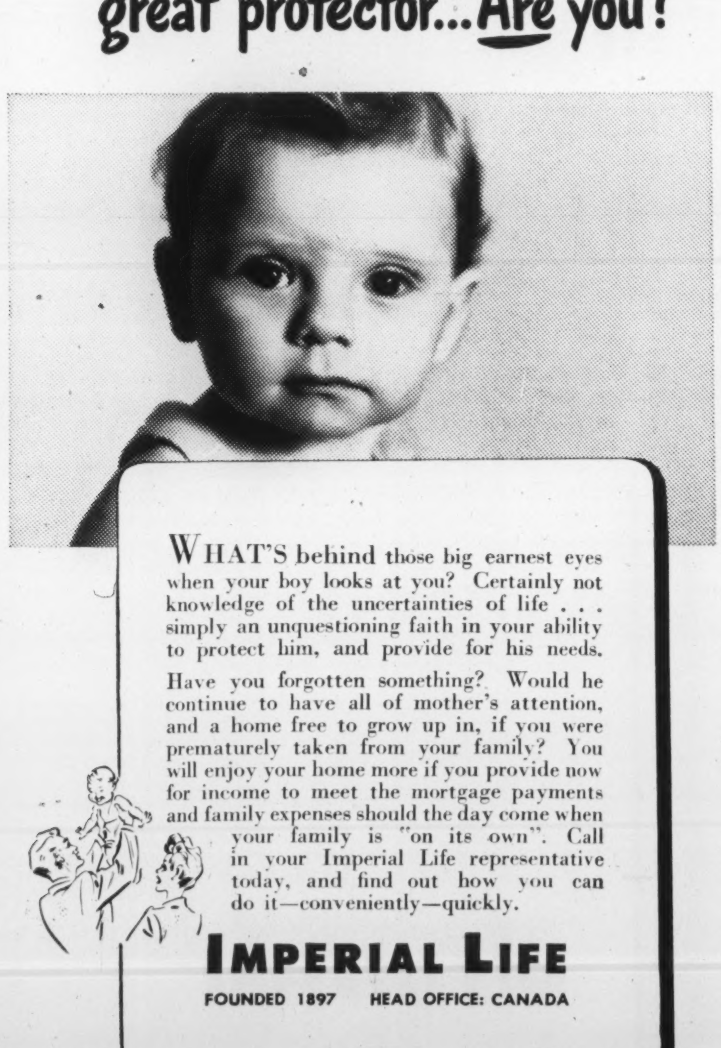

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WHAT'S behind those big earnest eyes when your boy looks at you? Certainly not knowledge of the uncertainties of life . . . simply an unquestioning faith in your ability to protect him, and provide for his needs.

Have you forgotten something? Would he continue to have all of mother's attention, and a home free to grow up in, if you were prematurely taken from your family? You will enjoy your home more if you provide now for income to meet the mortgage payments and family expenses should the day come when your family is "on its own". Call in your Imperial Life representative today, and find out how you can do it—conveniently—quickly.

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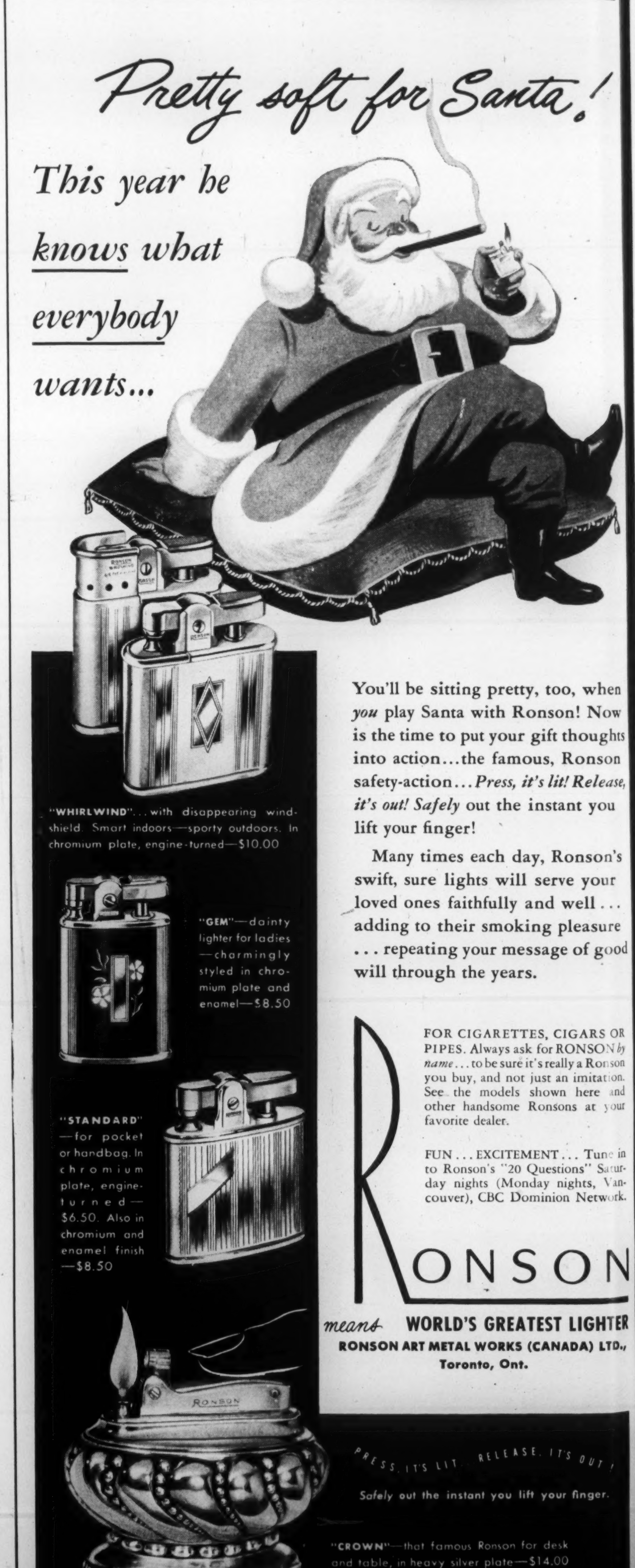

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"GEM"—dainty lighter for ladies—charmingly styled in chromium plate and enamel—$8.50

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You'll be sitting pretty, too, when *you* play Santa with Ronson! Now is the time to put your gift thoughts into action...the famous, Ronson safety-action... *Press, it's lit! Release, it's out! Safely* out the instant you lift your finger!

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FILM PARADE

Second View of Olivier's "Hamlet" Confirms It As Superb Movie

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE might easily see "Hamlet" half a dozen times without exhausting the beauty and excitement with which Lawrence Olivier has filled his remarkable production. Actually the film seems even more absorbing the second time round than at the first encounter. The early sequences, including the appearance of the ghost on the battlements of Elsinore, are so shattering at first sight that one can hardly do justice to the remainder of the film. Once you are fortified, however, against that formidable phantom with its incorporeal face forever dissolving before your eyes, you are better able to appreciate the true balance and beauty of the picture as a whole.

I still missed Rosencrantz and Guildenstern however — not for themselves but for the whetting edge they might have supplied for the wit and intelligence of Olivier's Hamlet. There is of course Polonius; and Felix Aylmer's Polonius seemed, on second view, to be even more admirable than I remembered him. The beatific vanity and meddlesomeness of Polonius make him one of Shakespeare's triumphs in minor characterization, and Felix Aylmer's performance doesn't miss a subtle shade in the reading of the character. The scenes between Hamlet and Polonius are sheer delight—the constant ruthless needling on Hamlet's part of a surface too thick for penetration, and then the abandonment of the game as not worth the trouble and Hamlet's retreat through the endless series of archways (unaccountable like all the architecture in "Hamlet") to the diminishing melancholy echo of his own thoughts . . . "Except my life, except my life, except my life . . ."

The foreword description of Hamlet as the man unable to make up his mind appeared more than ever inept in retrospect. The mind of Olivier's Hamlet seemed continuously alert and unwavering, so that even the famous "To be or not to be" soliloquy on the Elsinore battlements represented little more than an interlude of exhaustion between moments of action and swift decision. Indeed, the whole tragedy of Hamlet here seems to be less that of irresolute genius than of brilliant and mocking intelligence at the mercy of cunning, obtuse and always mediocre minds.

Nine Parts to One

At second sight, too, one can understand a little more clearly how Lawrence Olivier has contrived to keep a play, that is nine parts philosophy and poetry to one part drama, continuously exciting visually. To a large extent the background itself supplies the continuity here. The camera rarely has to pause for a cut but is free to roam continuously and create its own suspense from moment to moment. At the same time the imagination of the audience is left free, since the eye is never distracted by detail — the entire furnishings of Elsinore appeared to consist of a banquet table, three or four chairs and an immense symbolic bed. Nothing could be more incredible as a scene for human habitation, and nothing could be more exactly right for Olivier's purpose. With its endless corridors, archways and flights of unbalustraded stairs Elsinore was built simply to enclose a world of the imagination in which characters are as free to move as thought itself.

Olivier's particular triumph in "Hamlet" as well as in "Henry V" is his demonstration that Shakespeare is just as adaptable to two-dimensional treatment as to three. While it is true that Olivier had to make a great many cuts and transferences in the Hamlet text, he was able to accomplish this without any deep violation of Shakespeare's meaning or poetry. An even more difficult and complex task was to strike the almost impossible balance between sight and sound and to hold it steady, with background and drama constantly supporting and complementing each other.

Those who argue in favor of the stage against the screen have always held that the stage benefits, particularly in Shakespearean production, by its comparative poverty of resources. Since the stage must make shift with what illusions it can command, it is forced to rely to a large extent on Shakespeare himself and on the quickened imagination of the audience. Lawrence Olivier has proved, however, that illusion, even on the grand scale, can serve imagination, and imagination illusion. Both "Hamlet" and "Henry V" have demolished the "bare boards" theory of Shakespearean production as a value in itself. For while $2 or 3 million budgets are frequently used to bully all reality from some frail and foolish story, the same exorbitant amount in the right hands can serve faithfully and even self-effacingly the purposes of the creative imagination.

Sidney Foster, brilliant U.S. pianist, at T. S. O. Pop concert December 10.

Hans Gruber, formerly conductor of the University of Toronto orchestra, now directs the Victoria Symphony.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE PEARL. Screen version of John Steinbeck's parable about a Mexican fisherman who finds a treasure and loses happiness. Though a little too studied in treatment for its simple story it is a beautiful film to watch.

APARTMENT FOR PEGGY. Highly sentimentalized treatment of the plight of a war-veteran college student and the brave little woman he marries. With Jeanne Crain, John Holden, Edmund Gwenn.

JUNE BRIDE. Entertaining comedy about a metropolitan editor who sets out to arrange a wedding in the sticks. With Bette Davis, Robert Montgomery.

ROPE. Alfred Hitchcock's macabre study of a couple of free-enterprising young killers who murder for the fun of it. With James Stewart, John Dall, Farley Granger.

• •

OTTAWA CHORAL UNION

OTTAWA Choral Union will present Handel's "Messiah" on Dec. 15. Soloists will be Helen Boatwright, of New Haven, Conn., soprano; Mary Van Kirk, Metropolitan Opera contralto; Fritz Krueger, Philadelphia, tenor, and Chester Watson, New York, bass.

The second concert February 2 will be "Chorally Yours", an evening of choral music varied in style and mood. The assisting artist will be the New Zealand basso, Oscar Natzka, well known in opera, concert and radio and as singing star of "Meet the Navy."

Where's everyone going December 9th?

To the Junior League Christmas Rendezvous at the Royal York!

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BECAUSE — there's dancing to Bert Niosi and Mart Kenney—

BECAUSE — there are over forty Junior League members in cabaret and specialty numbers—

BECAUSE — the decorations alone will be worth seeing—

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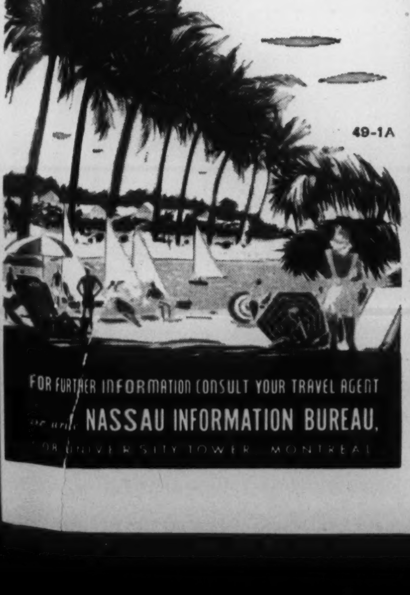

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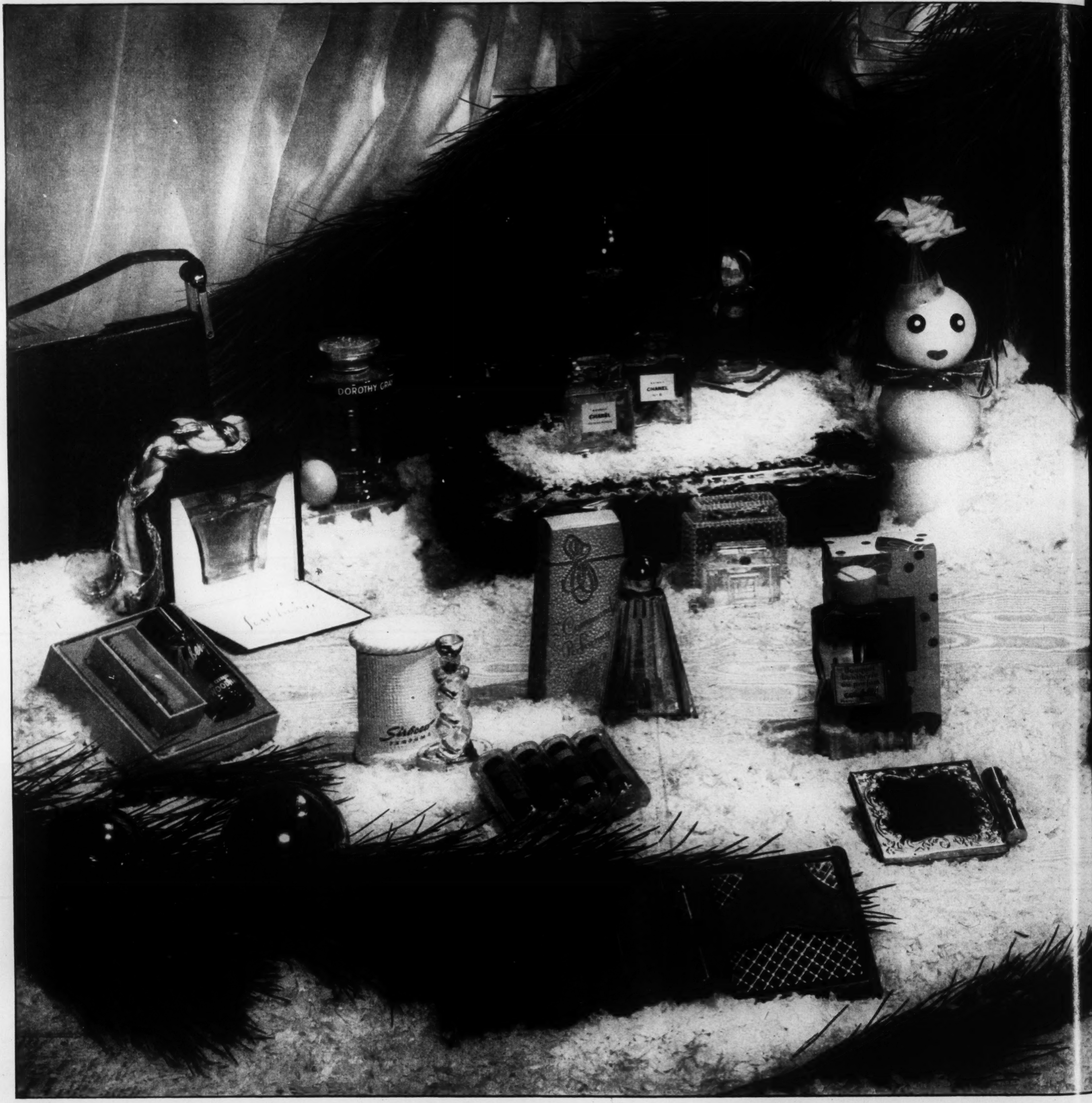

For Christmas Giving

PACKAGED WITH ARTISTRY and imagination, some of the finest of today's cosmetics are presented here as a memo to Christmas shoppers.

Top of this page:

Classic daytime handbag of handsome morocco grain leather fitted with make-up essentials. Elizabeth Arden . . . "Dark Brilliance", a perfume of great elegance, in black case with gilt-threaded tassel. Lentheric . . . "Nosegay", sweet and ingenuous, with atomizer top, part of a gift set. Dorothy Gray . . . Chanel's "No. 1" and "No. 2", two French classics . . . "Lotus", a new and excitingly lovely fragrance created for the sophisticated lady. Worthy of the most gala occasions. Yardley of London . . . "Snowman", an amusing fellow decked out in a colored hat and bow, who conceals a bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist. Elizabeth Arden.

Below:

Perfume for her purse, cologne for her dressing table, in "Woodhue", a fragrance that suggests grass and flowers. Fabergé . . . "Sirocco", warm, langorous, in a curved glass flacon and white case. Lucien Lelong . . . "Command Performance", festive as a perfume or a cologne, included in gift sets. "Lipstick Four-Cast", a set of no less than four lipsticks to match the favorite colors of her who owns it. Both by Helena Rubinstein . . . "Taglio", very feminine, elegant in a white etched transparent case. Lelong . . . "Confetti", gay, youthful yet ageless because of its appeal for those who prefer a light yet festive fragrance. Lentheric . . . Scrolled in gold and black, a purse treasure of compact with attached lipstick. Helena Rubinstein . . . "Beauty Wallet", a minor miracle of compactness, fitted with vanity and lipstick as well as a pocket for cash on hand. In leather. Harriet Hubbard Ayer.

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Left, this page:

"Manicure Kit" of leather with brass frame, replete with all the preparations and implements a woman's heart could desire for the complete manicure. Peggy Sage . . . "Tanbark," for men, just a suggestion of the outdoors in this bottle of after-shave lotion topped with polished wood. Part of a set which provides for all shaving needs. Lentheric . . . "Indiscrete", extremely sophisticated. Lucien Lelong . . . "R.S.V.P." has warm yet bright overtones. Hudnut . . . "Crepe de Chine", inviting and slightly Oriental. P. Millot . . . "Aphrodisia", an audacious perfume, to wear with cocktail clothes and dinner dresses. In gold and emerald green package. Fabergé.

Right:

"Wooden Shaving Bowl", a distinctive part of the gift sets designed by this house to make shaving luxuriously pleasant for the male. Yardley of London . . . "Arpege", distinctive, vivid and sharp, in black and gold rounded bottle. Jeanne Lanvin . . . "Beauty Kit", with all the necessities for skin care and make-up conveniently at hand for the traveller or stay-at-home. DuBarry . . . "Crystal Ball", a beribboned crystal-clear lucite ball in which is suspended a flaçon of L'Aimant. Coty.

Tie them with red ribbon, and let them say "Merry Christmas" for you.

PERSONALITIES

A Voice To Be Heard

By FRANK MORRISS

IT IS no wonder Therese Deniset has achieved such success singing the role of Cherubino in The Marriage of Figaro with the Lyons and Monte Carlo opera companies. Mozart's page boy, one of the most difficult roles in the operatic repertoire to interpret, demands a blend of great intensity, impetuosity and naivete. It also demands a voice.

The former St. Boniface girl who has temporarily returned to her home grounds, has all these qualities, plus the willingness and the humility to keep them in good order. The conservative little French Canadian community which is separated from Winnipeg only by a narrow stretch of water, used to regard her as somewhat of a misfit. It now regards her as a returned heroine who has done much to spread the vocal gospel of Canada throughout France. As personal friend of the great Madame Ninon Vallin, as well as one of her prize pupils, Therese temporarily set aside a contract with the Opera Comique in Paris in order to return to Canada with her husband.

It is more than a trifle ironic that the Opera Comique, which has been the goal of Therese for some time, should come within her orbit at the time she was not able to grasp it. She had sung a complete recital of the works of Reynaldo Hahn at the Chopin Pleyel in Paris, with Mr. Hahn in the audience. He expressed delight in her singing, and Mr. Hahn was the director of the Opera Comique.

However, Therese and her husband, Prof. Louis Souchon, had been longing to return to Canada after grim war years spent in occupied France. He had accepted an offer to teach in Montreal. Therese, who has learned, as a French Canadian product, the importance of being a dutiful wife, accompanied her husband to Canada. She wouldn't as a matter of fact, have it otherwise. She had found the perfect teacher in Madame Vallin, and she had found the perfect husband, a fact which she does not mind confiding to friends and acquaintances.

The only fly in the ointment of a possible return to the Opera Comique is the fact that Reynaldo Hahn has died. Policies change with directors. However, Therese has warm letters of recommendation from such French musical greats as Paul Paray and Charles Münch, and their names can open many a door when the time comes. Meanwhile, Therese has been awaiting a happy family event, and is quite happy to be a housewife for a time.

It seems 1938 was a year of destiny for her as well as Europe. A wealthy aunt came over from France to visit the Denisets. Therese, she announced, was different from other people. She had the makings of an artist.

Here was Therese's real opportunity, and she was not the one to muff it. She realized that since she had a goal, she had to have a timetable. She studied methodically, and it wasn't long before the aunt sent the money for the trip to Europe.

Through a real stroke of luck, Therese encountered Madame Ninon Vallin, the great teacher and singer. Madame Vallin immediately decided that Therese was a vocal find and shrewdly told her that her voice was of the lyrico-spinto variety. In other words, she was a lyric soprano with the intensity of a dramatic soprano.

A period of real work set in, and Madame Vallin decided that Therese should come and live with her in her villa near Lyons. When the Germans invaded the country, Madame Vallin said "we must keep on working". As the Germans approached Lyons, and the sound of their gunfire could be heard, Therese was singing Micaela's aria from Carmen with Madame Vallin at the piano. The lesson was only ended when both pupil and teacher fled to a nearby cave and took refuge.

Therese Deniset

By a coincidence, it was as Micaela that Therese made her debut at the Lyons Opera, with Madame Vallin singing Carmen. She also did Mimi in La Boheme, the title role in Mireille, and one of the valkyries in Die Walkure. Then Paul Paray, the conductor, heard her and she was engaged for Monte Carlo, singing in Carmen, Boheme, Manon, Madame Butterfly, Faust and The Marriage of Figaro. She also performed on the Marseilles radio.

She was married in 1943 to Louis Souchon, a professor of geography and history at the Lyons university. Singing and working under German rule was no easy task. Therese went from 120 to 80 pounds and while audiences found it refreshing to see a slim and boyish-looking Cherubino in The Marriage of Figaro it was not easy on Therese's health.

It was after her recital of Reynaldo Hahn's work at the Sal Pleyel in Paris that the composer heard her and arranged the contract for the Opera Comique which she was unable to sign.

The qualities of intensity, impetuosity and naivete mentioned at the beginning of this story are all apparent in the Deniset singing. It is a voice in the grand style, possessing sweep and power. She loves to sing, and it is apparent in every phrase and every note.

"The Souchons are like children," a friend of the family says. "They are completely happy together, and they show it in everything they do."

Fortunately for them both, they are able to concentrate fully on the things they want to do, and to leave routine to somebody else. Prof. Souchon, who is now director of information for Radio Station CKSB in St. Boniface, was brought up by a relative, Madame Blanche Hermelin. Madame Hermelin has followed them to Canada and runs their house for them with complete French efficiency, and also "mothers" them to her heart's content.

"You make me feel 10 years younger," said Prof. Souchon when he first met Therese in Lyons. She thinks that is one of the nicest compliments she ever had, and she is also completely happy that her husband understands the need for her continuing her career when the time comes. She wants to return to France with him one of these days, and she wants to combine a family life with a singing career in opera and concert. She has worked so hard, and with such good faith, that she can balance both jobs skilfully. She has great presence of mind.

During La Boheme (she was playing Musetta for this performance) the baritone was holding her aloft in the scene where she loses her shoe. Her petticoat became dislodged and started to slip down.

She turned to the audience and said: "I've lost my shoe and now it seems I've lost my petticoat."

Puccini might not have approved of the innovation, but he would have no fault to find with the singing.

* * * *

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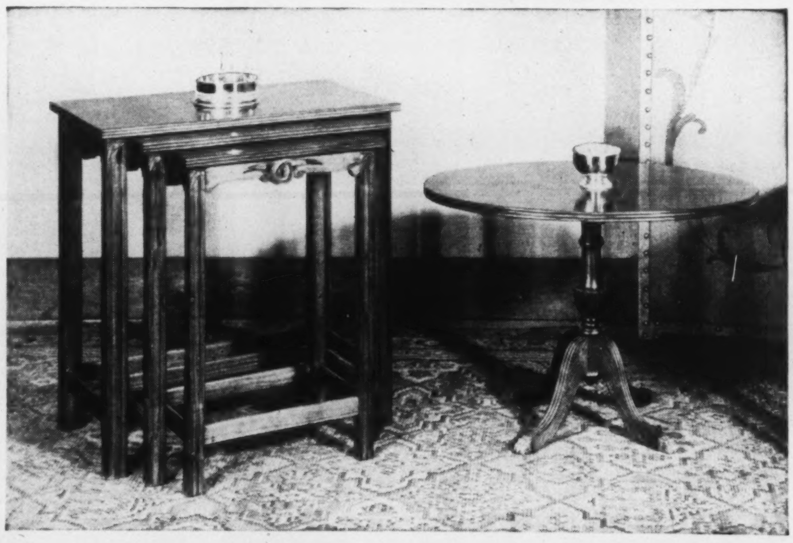

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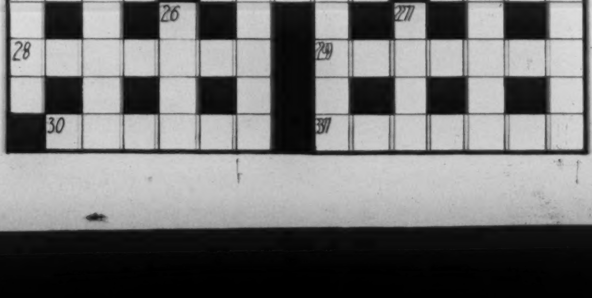
1, 5, 29, 25 and 18 down. Tastes differ, but it may be merely a matter of digestion. (3,4, 4,2,7,4,6)
5. See 1 across.
9. Come hither to twitch. (7)
10. Eat loam at breakfast. (7)
11. No turning? Then it's long. (4)
12. Does he come from an unclean family? (5)
13. A hind's 12, perhaps. (4)
16. 18 down administered by ladies in old lace. (7)
17. Refuse to leave for the collector. (7)
18. His last act killed a butterfly. (7)
20. A hen with gout. (7)
23. That terrible Russian. (4)
24. Dot two i's. Silly, isn't it? (5)
25. See 1 across.
28. This province, in short, is not reformed. (7)
29. See 1 across.
30. Carted around after it is, in most cases. (6)
31. A rag man (anagram). (7)

DOWN

1. She fell from a willow to her death in the weeping brook. (7)
2. One is sent on them. (7)
3. They've made many bachelors. (4)
4. "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything". (As You Like It) (6, 9)
5. Beethoven's "Clair de lune". (9, 6)
6. Supposedly in pants, at times. (4)
7. That don' wanna do nothin' feeling. (7)
8. Pittacus said: "Every one of you hath his particular ...., and my wife is mine". (6)
14. An ingredient of a little boy, according to the old jingle. (5)
15. A German wife makes the most of a swindle. (5)
18. See 1 across.
19. When sonorous bodies are struck rapidly together. (7)
21. A very warm feeling comes over her in Scotland. (7)
22. Most rum from a quack medicine. (7)
26. Kind of courage often found in spinach. (4)
27. Old Romans Old Look. (4)



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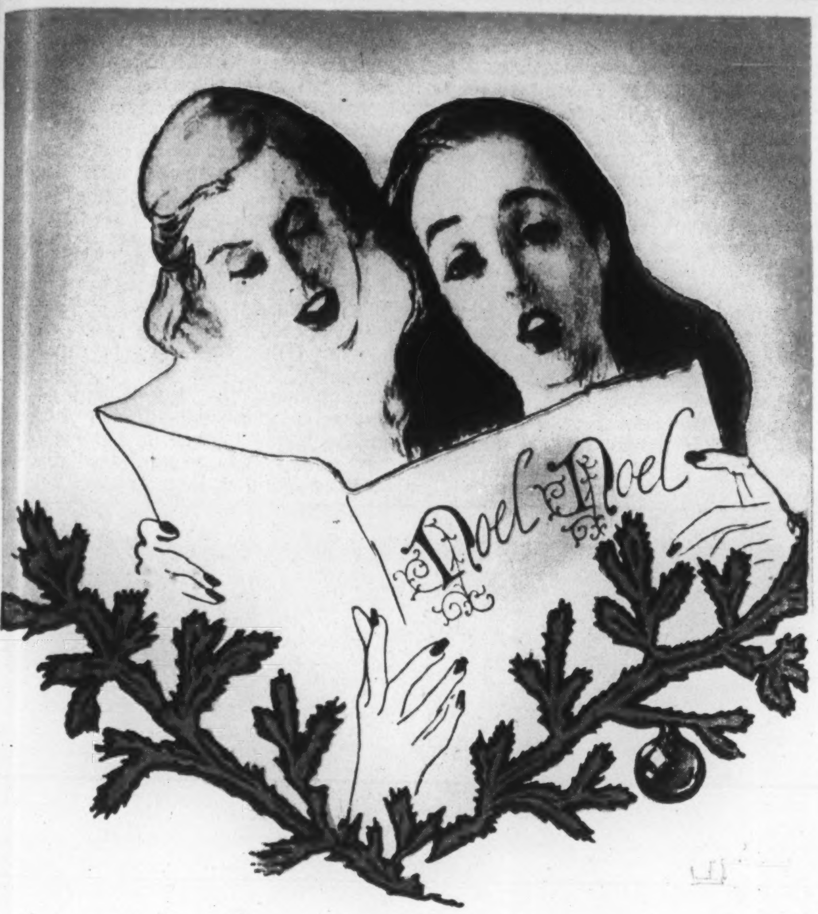
ACROSS

1. Drummond
5. Carman
10. Coulter
11. Athwart
12. Heaviness
13. Solar
14. Noetic
15. In trust
19. Steeple
21. Agatha
25. Pratt
27. Pickthall
28. Service
29. Drainer
30. Sayers
31. Wandered

DOWN

1. Deck-hand
2. Ululate
3. Matricide
4. Nurses
6. Ashes
7. Measles
8. Nature
9. Raisins
16. Right hand
17. Clipper
18. Tailored
20. Tea tray
22. Trainer
23. Spasms
24. Acadia
26. Trier



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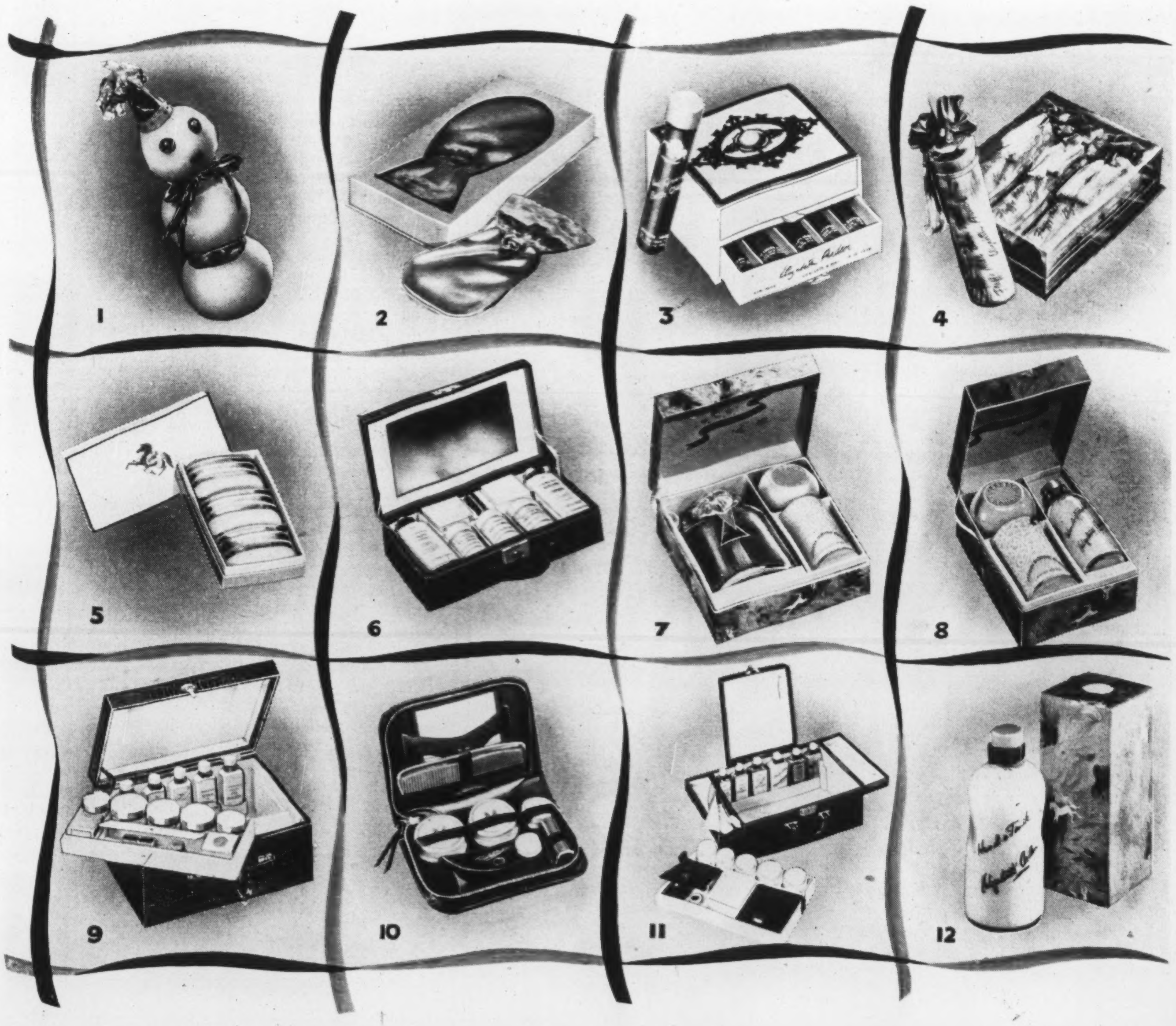

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FELLOWSHIP

Harrow Parts a Curtain

By ALISON BARNES

IN a spotless middle-class home in a neat little garden in a dormitory suburb on the outskirts of London, England, there reposes a most unusual ornament. A piece of coal, "best export quality," the kind Britain needs in ever increasing quantities to pay for economic recovery, stands on a dainty white paper doily upon a cut-glass dish in the living-room.

Every morning it is carefully dusted by its owner, a young housewife and mother of a schoolgirl daughter, for whom it stands as a permanent reminder of the most exciting trip of her life and of her newly recognized responsibilities to her friends in the far-off Rhondda Valley.

That shining piece of coal, valuable as it is to the young woman who cut it with a miner's pick this summer a thousand feet below ground at the coal face, has a significance stretching far beyond the little villa in Harrow. It is a symbol of a new spirit, a bond of fellowship which has grown up recently between two British communities that once had no single point of contact—the ordinary citizens of comfortable, suburban Harrow and the mining folk of the Rhondda Valley, the spot which took the full blast of depression and unemployment in the years between the wars.

This winter the young Harrow housewife will look at her piece of coal whenever she is tempted to stoke up her fire late at night or when she sees an electric light left burning anywhere in the house that is not absolutely necessary. Round about ten most evenings she thinks, "They will soon be going down for the night shift at Ferndale," and, being a mother, she thanks heaven that her child, sleeping peacefully upstairs, is not a miner.

Far away in the Rhondda Valley this winter, as the men turn out their cigarettes and matches before climbing into the cage to go down into the damp and darkness for a 7½ hour shift, they will be exchanging news of their friends in Harrow. At home their wives will be talking over the Christmas invitations received for their children to spend a few days in London, and maybe reminiscing about the party of senior boys from the famous public school at Harrow on the Hill who spent part of their summer holidays this year in the Rhondda Valley, living with the miners' families, working at the coal face and dancing with their daughters at the youth clubs.

There will be an exchange of Christmas greetings this year between boys who work in the same classrooms where Winston Churchill first learned world history, and families who live in grey stone cottages that stretch in an endless vista, back to back, and boast neither indoor sanitation nor the first rudiments of domestic labor-saving.

Understanding

Two years ago the peoples of Harrow and Rhondda knew more about Eskimos than they did about one another. They were simply the two opposite ends of a vast problem called "Britain's Fuel Crisis" and, far from understanding one another, they suffered from mutual distrust, suspicion and antagonism. The sudden change cannot be credited to the exhortations of Coal Board officials or Government propaganda, but to the vision and enterprise of one man, a Harrow resident.

At the height of Britain's fuel crisis of 1947, when industry had been brought to a standstill and power was switched off every few hours, Stanley Chipperfield sat, huddled in his overcoat in a bitterly cold room in Harrow, drafting his plan. He knew well enough that most of his 216,000 neighbors in Harrow were grumbling that "the coal's there — the miners have got the nationalization they wanted, *and* a five-day week—so why don't they produce the goods?" To these people, already convinced that to save another ounce of coal was beyond their power, he threw out the challenge:

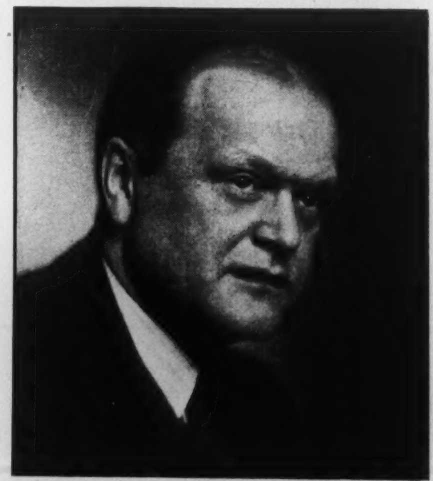
"The miners, you know, are not exactly enjoying themselves either. They feel cut off from the understanding and sympathy of the rest of the nation. The newspapers are chivvying them about absenteeism. Everybody else is pestering them to increase production. Can't we in Harrow do something to show them the nation stands behind them, that we are all in this together? Can't we hold out to them the hand of fellowship?"

Because the appeal was intimate and personal, suggesting at last that there really was something Mrs. Smith and Mr. Jones could do about it—instead of waiting for the miners to save the situation — Harrow welcomed the idea, urged that it should be put into operation.

Stanley Chipperfield and a party of leading Harrow citizens decided to go to Rhondda and see how the mining community would view the suggestion. This, they knew was going to be more difficult. The Rhondda, with its tragic history of neglect and poverty, had been brought up on the words of miners' leader Jim Griffiths who said of the outside world, "They weep for us when there is an explosion, curse us when there is a strike and forget us the rest of the time." At all costs there must be no possible suggestion of patronage. Yet somehow the Iron Curtain that cut off the mining valley of Rhondda from the rest of Britain must be penetrated.

The Harrow delegation had their answer within an hour of their arrival. They were welcomed like old friends, overwhelmed with invitations to visit miners' homes, entertained with almost embarrassing hospitality, taken to a concert by one of the famous Welsh choirs and asked if Harrow would like a miners' choir to visit them for a week-end. "We could do a two-day trip to London without losing an hour's production," they promised.

They came, 136 miners strong, and shattered a thousand illusions in Harrow in a single evening. These were no black-faced troglodytes always plotting unofficial strikes or taking



—*Photo by Ashley and Crippen*

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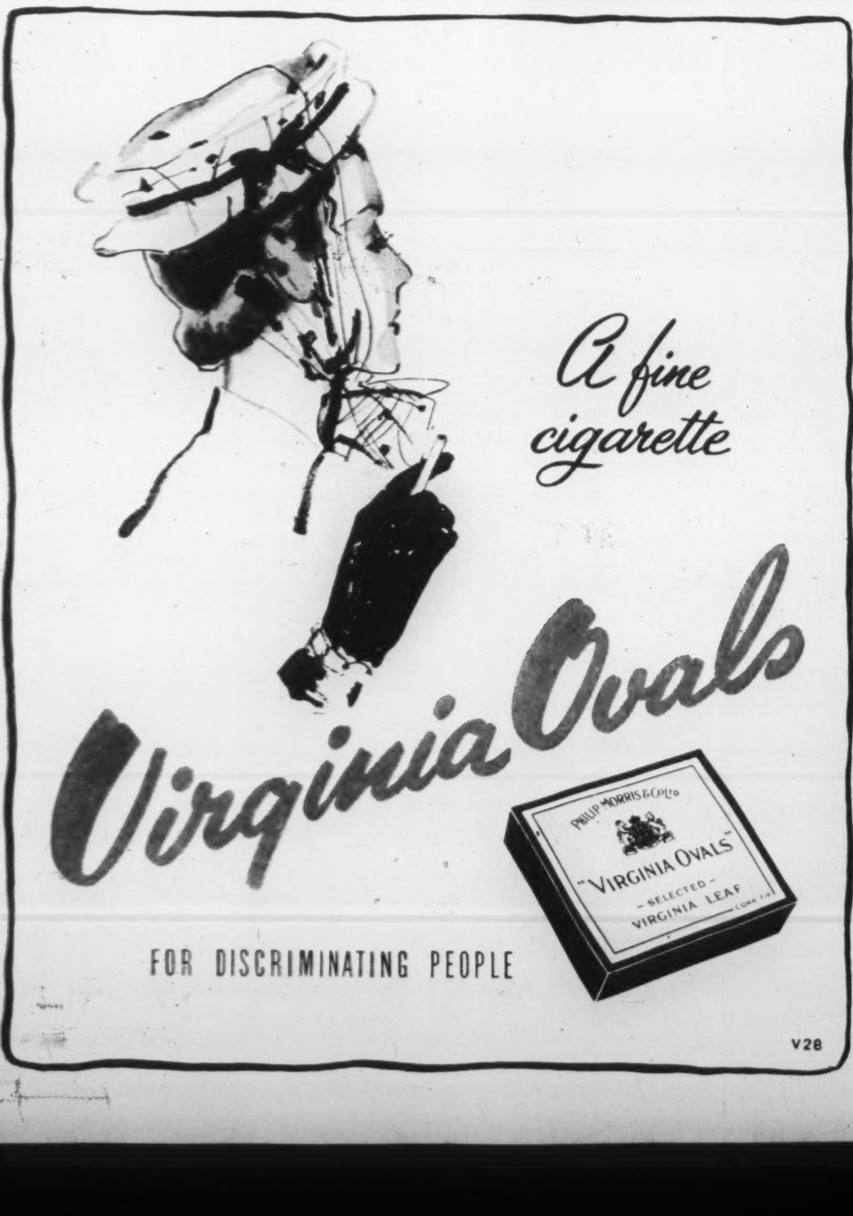

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the day off to go dog-racing. They were kindly, friendly people of incredible charm and culture, whose evening educational classes are far better attended than Harrow's. Not only did they sing their way straight into Harrow's hearts, but they opened Harrow's eyes, when they talked, quietly and dispassionately about the problems of mining today, of how a large increase in production can only follow large-scale modernization, more recruits to the pits and a general reduction of the age level of the miners.

From that moment the scheme gradually gained impetus. A party of schoolboys came to Harrow on a visit and the offers of hospitality far exceeded the number of guests. Twelve Harrow housewives of all political shades and social backgrounds were chosen as a representative cross-section and went to stay in Rhondda, where they were entertained by local people.

They put on miners' overalls and helmets and dropped a thousand feet down to the coal face where they walked through the seams, some of them only four feet high so that the men could only work in a stooping position, sliding in the sludge and mud that came up over the tops of their shoes, taking in the inky blackness to men they could only see by the lamps on their heads.

"We hadn't been working, but when we reached the surface we were in a lather of perspiration," one of the women told me. "We were grimed with dirt and only wanted a hot bath. That made us realize what conditions are like for the miner's wife whose husband is not provided with pit-head baths and who must come home and wash in a tin bowl in the kitchen with water heated in kettles."

Pre-arranged exchange visits between Harrow and Rhondda soon gave way to private invitations until, eight months after the idea was born, the Fellowship of Hearth and Mine, Harrow-Rhondda unit, was in active operation, with committees arranging visits to and fro, sports meetings and setting fuel-saving targets for Harrow.

Idea Spreading

Nowadays in Harrow you will hear the women discussing silicosis and rheumatism, the twin occupational diseases of the miner, with as much personal interest and anxiety as they might discuss a local influenza epidemic. They know from their new-found friends that the women of Rhondda are always haunted by the fear of pit accidents—even today one miner's lamp in ten is oil-burning as a warning of gas contamination, and pit props still break and corridors collapse—never free of anxiety about their men's health.

The new slogan, "A ton of coal saved in Harrow is equal to a ton mined in Rhondda" means a great deal more than official posters urging housewives to "switch off that light." It conjures up a picture of the Rhondda woman who told her Harrow friend, "I wouldn't leave here for anything — the Rhondda gets into your bones—even though, when you say goodbye to your husband as he sets off for work, you can never be sure you will see him again."

Harrow women understand what that feels like, for they shared with Rhondda and the rest of the world the agony of seeing their men go out to war not many years ago. Peace brought them a respite but it made little difference to the miner's wife.

This winter the fuel-saving figures in Harrow and the coal production graphs in the Rhondda Valley will be worth watching. A community of purpose as strong as these two districts share can hardly fail to produce results. And the idea is spreading. Two other London boroughs have linked up with coal-producing districts and Stanley Chipperfield has been invited to visit the Ruhr to study the possibility of a Fellowship of Hearth and Mine unit between Britain and Germany.

But to me the most heartening aspect of the whole grand scheme is that it does prove, triumphantly and clearly, that once ordinary men and women make up their minds to make friends with their fellows, no differences in living conditions, geographical position, even language can hold them apart. If it can be done in one country, it cannot be impossible on the scale of continents. The Fellowship of Hearth and Mine, already welcomed and approved by the Minister of Fuel and Power, the Coal Board and the miners' leaders, should hold out at least a glimmer of hope to Britain's hard-pressed Foreign Minister facing Vishinsky with the calm words, "I still pin my faith in the ordinary peoples of the world."

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SUBTRACTION

Woman's Age-Old Secret

By IRMA MALCOLM DEVANEY

I ALWAYS tell my age, and for this I am highly suspect. It seems to be a one-woman battle that is doomed to failure—and for reasons that are mystifying to me.

Women are emancipated in so many ways yet in this respect they are still archaic. They must needs go on lopping *off* the years as they grow older—as women have done since the beginning of time.

It is quite fashionable to admit to having a grown family and even to brag about the number of grandchildren (Hollywood has done this for us probably). But in the same breath one must convey the impression that one was a child bride or at least married at a very tender age.

We pay lip-service to the woman who has grown older gracefully and we profess to admire the beautifully coiffed white head—but it is obviously not a thing to be taken personally. There is an element of patronage in our admiration. We seem unconsciously to pity a woman who has thus, so obviously, given up the struggle to remain the gay young thing.

And we are driven to this subterfuge even by those who laugh at us most—our men friends. There is a strong feeling prevalent among them that the woman who tells her age will tell anything (to vaguely quote Oscar Wilde). And so on we go, actively, or by implication, creating the impression that we are younger—and by years!

There are even those who deprive their children of the right to call them "mother"—which must cause a certain bewilderment in the little mind—all to protect the illusion of youth. And there is many an aunt who would cut off all auntly interest if her nieces and nephews had the temerity to call her "aunty."

An honest, straight-thinking woman friend put it quite succinctly. She said she did not tell her age because when she admitted to her 39 years she was immediately placed in the stereotyped, 39-year-old category which conjures up all the accumulated prejudices of generations surrounding the unfortunate female who is pushing 40. But on the other hand when she "implied" she was 30 she found that she was accepted by acquaintances (you can't fool friends) as being a young woman who still had bounce and sparkle and who would still be fun to have as a blind date—or to go on a rowdy party with—or even to fall in love with! And so she implies she's 30.

But isn't it time we saw the miserable fallacy in this line of reasoning? If all women admitted to their correct number of years, unashamedly, mass thinking would eventually move to the realization that 40 *is* still young. That 45 can be a charming age. And that at 50 women still fall in love.

And I have tried! Perhaps self-consciously, knowing it was perilous ground, but it has been a losing battle. Older sisters and one's contemporaries bitterly resent such unseemly honesty—and other people feel that if you admit to having put 38 years behind you you must, in reality, be at least 48—and so it goes!

One doesn't suggest that there should be a law compelling women to divulge their ages—but life certainly would be much simpler if it were to become the thing to do.

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GERONTOLOGY

For A Happier Old Age

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

THE study of the mental problems of old age is now at a stage comparable to that of child psychology thirty years ago. Then it was the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the obviously abnormal child on whom attention was focused. His difficulties were observed and catalogued, while the normal child was left pretty much unnoticed, so long as he seemed to be growing up with no more than average naughtiness. Gradually since then interest has shifted toward study of the variations in the normal or nearly normal youngster, at home and in school, in the effort to determine how to develop his abilities to the best advantage and help him into a healthy adulthood.

A start is being made in a similar direction with regard to old people. While psychiatrists have made considerable progress and are still working extensively with those patients who need hospital care, who cannot possibly cope with the ordinary world, little has been done for the ones whose difficulties appear mild, who seem to others to be troubled misfits, and in particular for those whom the psychiatrist describes as suffering from emotional maladjustment.

The Gerontologic Institute, set up in 1944 at the Allan Memorial Institute by McGill University, under Dr. Karl Stern, concerns itself with this latter group. Through the Old Age Counselling Center which it has established in Montreal, it has done pioneering work in this field, and has come to some interesting preliminary conclusions.

Such study of old age, its special mentality, its neuroses, its slow and creaking adjustments to new ways, is becoming more imperative as our methods of prolonging life reach greater efficiency. Every year the proportion of aged in our population rises. People live longer, but not necessarily more happily. An unhappy man or woman is far from being an asset to society. If he keeps on getting more virulently unhappy he will soon be a charge upon it. One psychiatrist reported that about a fifth of his patients between 60 and 70 suffered from neuroses. They were not at all insane, but they were incapacitated by one or another neurotic illness.

Obviously the psychiatry of old age must have very different aims from that of earlier years. It can hardly help a man to live his life over again, however desirable that might be. All it can do is show him how to be more content with the life he is living now, how to make better use of the time allotted to him, how to get along more comfortably with those around him. If it is successful, the lives of those who have to care for him will be considerably brighter, or he may be able to dispense with their labor entirely.

Wounds to Self-Esteem

Rarely have the research workers at the Gerontologic Unit found that any actual physical deterioration or injury of brain tissue plays a noticeable part in the slowing-up, the depression, the anxiety of old age. Rather these usually proceed from wounds to self-esteem sustained many years before. Quite likely the immediate causes in present surroundings which the patient puts forward for his sadness and distraction merely screen the return of some fear or shock experienced in youth or middle age, forgotten but now reviving under stress of loneliness and lessened energy.

The circumstances which furnish the evident reason for unhappiness are surface matters; its real sources lie farther back, and it cannot be cured until they are uncovered.

A man who stole money forty years ago and escaped punishment may worry himself into attempting suicide over some trivial business reverse. The psychiatrist will exhume the hidden story, and behind that find an even more deeply buried grief, a childhood with a hateful stepmother, who made him feel that he never "belonged" anywhere.

Face the Facts

A woman who is keeping up a false pretense of gentility, unable because of it to undertake earning the money she needs, is really making herself sick remembering how she wasted her youth caring for a demanding mother. All the time she unconsciously accepts that mother's phony standards and imitates her. Once she faces the facts, she gets herself a job at sixty, and cheers up.

The psychological difficulties of retirement, investigations by the Unit show, have been masked by the clichés about men failing in health once they are out of harness. But why do they?

Often it is because they have built up around themselves a make-believe personality so closely connected with, so dependent on the job that without it they go mentally limp and empty. The sawdust oozes out of the stuffed shirt. A woman may have all her life turned to housework to take her mind off her problems, and found in the painful neatness of her home routine a poultice for the griefs that intrude on her. When these people no longer have such resources, the fact of lack of any real relationships to others, of interests cultivated to make them whole productive persons, stands out bare and plain. They can't bear the bleak prospect; they take refuge in the dream world of the neurotic.

Certain studies which the Unit has made of normal people indicate that most old parents develop a healthy detachment from their grown children. Contrary to the propaganda against the "mom", the over-demanding mother, few of them want to live with their in-laws, or take help if it can be avoided.

It is interesting to find that some who came from big, patriarchal families in eastern Europe, who took care of their own parents without question, do not want their children to support them. "Things are different here," they say. "Customs aren't the same." They have broken out of their early pattern.

The fear of death seems to cause little disturbance in this period. It is generally accepted that the end is nothing to worry about very much. Money, personal relationships, the general problem of security, are the immediate irritations.

We are far from the days when Grandpa was part of the farm community, when he kept an honored place even after he handed over his land to a son. He helped make the cider and butcher the pigs, his advice was sought when horses or fields were bought. He might even confound his daughter-in-law by taking a young wife and begetting a new brood of children. Grandma, while less likely to marry again when widowed, still remained indispensable in the household, caring for new babies, tending her herb garden, guarding her special knowledge of cooking and home medicine.

Penalties

The loss of this productive element in our people is only one of the penalties we pay for our thriving industrialization.

The present plight of many old people is a pitiful contrast. Most of all, the single, penniless old man or woman suffers. He lives with a reluctant family, feeling himself a burden with a scanty pension, or exists on welfare aid in a tiny furnished room, at the mercy of a landlady whom his untidiness exasperates, getting his own meals, lonely, disgruntled, bored and cranky. To people in this situation the Counselling Center tries to bring a better outlook on life, which will in turn boost them toward a better physical and material condition.

For those who live with relatives the way could be much easier if younger members of the household would learn something of the psychology of old age, of what lies behind its grumpiness and crotchets. Nutrition and vitamins are of course important—nobody can feel very lively on a diet of bread and tea. Here the psychologic factor enters in. The lack of appetite which results in weakness and inability to do light work may come from the unconscious feeling that food is begrudged to a useless old person. Or it may go back to unknown and forgotten incidents of long ago.

The information which the Gerontologic Unit is gathering from the clients who come to its center, and from other volunteer sources made available to it, leads to conclusions which can help both the distressed old person and those who care for him.

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A CHARM

Letter To Marianne

By MARION LAUDY

The following letter, hitherto unpublished, from an older sister to a younger, is testimony that, for women, beauty has ever been associated with success in love; and that the quest for beauty is timeless. Only methods, apparently, change.

Paris, November, '48

MY DEAR Marianne:

Your letter, which is before me, marked with those tell-tale spots, shows me that you are unhappy. Men, my dear, were deceivers ever. But women, especially married women, often make them deceive. Apply this logic, my dear Marianne, to your own case, and will you not find that, although married now four years, you still wish your husband to be your lover? And what have you, dear sister, done to make him continue loving you? After you had won him, and he whispered in your ear that he was yours for ever, did you not believe it? Little goose! Did you really suppose he would be yours—your legal possession — indefinitely? That you need do nothing to retain, and constantly to win again his affection? Now I fear that you must start from the beginning to court the dear boy's heart back from that certain Madame . . .

It is, I confess, the more difficult, because your attractions, my dear, are too familiar to him. Men, sister, are fascinated by the unknown: it is surprise, and the half-hidden promise, which plays so important a part in mutual attraction. Be wise, and continually use this knowledge, by changing often the style of your dresses, of your coiffure, your complexion. Do not forget that only a man who knows his wife is valued and desired by others, praises her faithfulness, and . . . wants her.

So now, dear sister, dry your tears, and let an older married woman, and one who is, praise God, reasonably contented, advise you . . . First, to give much thought and attention to the *smoothness of your skin.* Have you tried the latest recipe of Maison . . . for a perfect texture of cheek and brow?

"Take one young stork, that has not flown, and disembowel it. Fill it again with 2 ounces camphor and 3 grams fine amber. Thereafter let the liquid run by drops into a small pot, and, when filled, separate the liquid according to the different strains of color—using that which is darkest to bathe your face, night and morning."

BESIDES, my dear, it is fashionable at this moment always to look clean—which has not ever been so. Every morning you should wipe your face with a dry towel. Some, including even the Countess . . . are using *water;* but that I do not recommend, if you value your youth. I vouch that none who now use water upon the face will have next winter a smooth complexion, but will be much troubled by chilblains and rough texture, while in the summer they turn tawny-brown and dry. No, sister, wherever you perceive a little dirt, which will not be removed by cotton and a light touch of alcohol, powder thickly the spot, so that you have ever an appearance soft and white.

Use always perfume, for this men love. Lavender is refreshing; but amber and benzoin penetrate more; and is not musk the most alluring? Then I may advise you, wear at the girdle a little scent-box. And on your face use liberally the new beauty-plasters. These they cut now in a variety of quaint designs, to enchant; and the most admired women of Paris are wearing them to cover their visages, as thick as stars—even our clergy are grown vain enough to stick them on their fat cheeks, to many people's amusement and the scorn of some!

So my little Marianne is wearing wig parts? Is it not a shame, little sister, that at your age the hair should be falling out? Surely you have not walked in the open air with the hair uncovered? If this has been your folly, then I fear very much for the worst. But with great perseverance, and secret visitations, not to speak of the cost in money, I have secured for you the very latest recipe for hair multiplying. To my little sister in the country it may seem complicated; but I beg you, sweet Marianne, not to treat it lightly—for to gain love, is any cost too high?

"Procure three hundred snails. Draw them, living, from their houses, and plunge in boiling water. Boil a great while, and skim off the rising foam. Place this in a glazed pot. Add a half-pint of water in which laurel has been soaked. Join to this three spoonsful of olive oil, and boil again, together. Guard this lotion well, and every second day, smear thoroughly the head with it, and you will need no mirror to see grow and multiply luxuriantly your hair."

IS NOT this better than a wig? For dear sister, do you not consider how *dangerous* is the wearing of artificial hair? Can you tell *whose* hair the wig-maker has used? Sick man—sinner—*criminal?* Therefore the clergy here preach constantly against the evil practice, and the loveliest Mesdames dye their scalps, or use a powder which is blended to the color of the hair, to hide their baldness.

So now, dry your tears, my beloved sister, and know that when you have faithfully followed my advices, the love of your husband will be returned to you. And lest you should think me boring, with my many instructions, I send you herewith what you will value, I fear, above all my advice—a charm. This rough diamond, give to your husband; for as you know, this precious stone is the love-keepsake of all times, and with its mysterious beams it can bring a miracle to the human heart. And when, with so much trouble and painstaking, you have once regained his heart, be sure, my dear, not to neglect again your personal appearance—look and smell lovely at all times in public! For, as all women know, the vanity of women is nothing—nothing at all—when compared to the vanity of men!

Yours loving sister,
Rosalie Maria.

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MUSIC

The Sets -- A Dream!

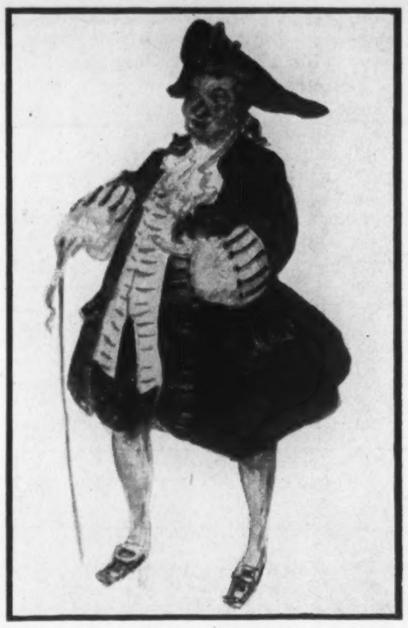
By JOHN YOCOM

A KEY figure in the next production of the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro", is Herman Geiger-Torel, one of the most widely experienced operatic stage directors on this continent. On Dec. 9 and 11 in Eaton Auditorium, audiences once again will be able to see and hear the artistry which for two seasons they have identified with the institution. There will be a talented cast, of course, but the special contributions to production will be those of musical conductor Nicholas Goldschmidt and stage director Torel.

For a properly varied background to the career, Torel has studied piano, violin, conducting and musicology in his native Frankfurt-am-Main, and general humanistic studies at the University of Frankfurt and Heidelburg. He has been an assistant to the director of the Vienna State Opera, a professor at the Frankfurt Municipal Opera School, and in a round of appointments at opera theatres in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and France. In South America he has been engaged at the Theatre Colon, Buenos Aires, the Stage-Theatre Sodre, Montevideo, and in Rio at the Municipal Theatre and as a professor at the Conservatory.

Last winter Torel spent a South American summer slack season in Toronto, at the invitation of conductor Goldschmidt, whom he had known intimately in Czechoslovakia. Such mutual enthusiasm resulted that he is now back as permanent stage director and in charge of repertory classes.

Torel and "Figaro" are wonderfully well suited. The young singing-actors, used to keeping one eye on the pianist during rehearsal, are astonished to find themselves being prompted and corrected, completely from memory and as often as not in the midst of an exciting and intricate Mozartean ensemble, by Torel's elaborately disguised voice. He can take up the part of an absent cast member with no more prompting than a rolled chord. He is anxious that this "Figaro" should be vigorous and witty and make sense as social satire. "It is no elegant rococo opera," he says. Torel speaks keenly of the fine acting talents under his charge. And his special pride is the settings and costumes, designed as a gesture of friendship by one of his famous colleagues in South America, Viennese designer Carl Loeffler. "The sets—a dream!" Torel beams.



Handsome sets for the Royal Conservatory Opera School's production of "Marriage of Figaro," Dec. 9 and 11 at Eaton Auditorium, have been designed by Prof. Carl Loeffler of Municipal Theatre, Rio de Janeiro. Here is sketch of Bartolo character.

Primrose With T.S.O.

Graced by the presence of Lady Alexander, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan gave a splendid performance of Berlioz' "Harold in Italy" symphony, with William Primrose as solo violist, last week in Massey Hall. There can be few more beautiful pieces of music than the opening movement of this work, with Primrose's pianissimo playing against a background of the harp and occasional orchestral chords. The entire symphony was a triumph for Primrose—Berlioz designed it for a viola in the hands of Paganini and, while the latter never did play it, it demands a great player's artistry.

Less successful was Arthur Benjamin's "Concerto on themes of Cimaroso" despite the innate beauty of the music itself. Benjamin arranged this music for either an oboe, clarinet or violin; certainly one or other of the first two instruments would have cut through the orchestral score with greater clarity than could the viola even in the hands of Primrose. Only in the "Siciliana" was there true balance of tone; here the melody lay within the best part of the viola's voice and Primrose drew full value.

The popular "Suzanne" overture (Wolf-Ferrari) and Alexander Brott's "From sea to sea" also were on the program. The latter sound picture of Canada, if true, portrays us as a very boisterous nation.—F.A.

For the goodly sized audience at the opening concert of the Royal Conservatory's Wednesday Five O'Clock series, the Parlow String Quartet offered a treat—a Canadian première of Benjamin Britten's Quartet in D major. It was a perky work, commencing with an unusual bit of sky-high close harmony by the violins and viola against a casual, almost, independent, pizzicato pattern by the cello. The second movement, *Allegretto*, also had a fair share of the fresh ideas one has come to associate with Britain's musical white hope. The third slow movement, however, was a pretty thin affair and the players, try as hard as they might, were unable to prevent a let-down in listener reaction. But the sprightly fourth, *Molto vivace*, was a brilliant exposition by the quartet of challenging contrasts, with bold roulades tossed about among the instruments.

• •

Winnipeg Ballet

By PAUL DUVAL

THE family of ballet in Canada is still small and its members are all very young. But on its visit to Toronto's Eaton Auditorium last week the Winnipeg Ballet Company proved that it can make up with freshness and enthusiasm what it lacks in authority and age. The western company, under the acute direction of Gweneth Lloyd, has grown immensely during the past few years. During their performance they danced two classical numbers ("Etude" and excerpts from "Swan Lake"), a freely conceived visual interpretation of music by Rachmaninoff entitled "Concerto", and a new, very contemporary creation called "Chapter 13".

The prima ballerina, Jean Mackenzie, stole the show for most of the audience. In both physical presence and style she is strongly reminiscent of Baronova, and is probably the best solo dancer now active in this country. Although her elevation leaves something to be desired, her control is truly remarkable. This control, the result of careful and stringent teaching and rehearsals, is at once the greatest virtue and weakness of the Winnipeg troupe as a whole. Perhaps it was tension caused by their first "full dress" performance in Toronto, and a desire to shine technically, which was responsible for the lack of fluidity and feeling manifest in the two classical renditions.

This matter of precision, however, did not hamper the company's final performance of the evening—"Chapter 13", subtitled a "modern melodrama". The sparkling choreography by Miss Lloyd, the specially composed music by Robert Fleming, the smoky setting by John Phillips and the costumes by Dorothy Phillips were designed to offer as much stimulation to the performers as they did enjoyment to the audience. It was a constantly moving scene of uplifts, sequins and zoot suits against a smoky background of tenements and shoddy shops. To my mind, this is the most stimulating ballet creation yet produced in Canada. My only objection is this: Why, with all Canadian creation, was the setting laid in Manhattan? If it was because the plot involved a good deal of sin, sin is no monopoly of New York.

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Robertson Davies in the
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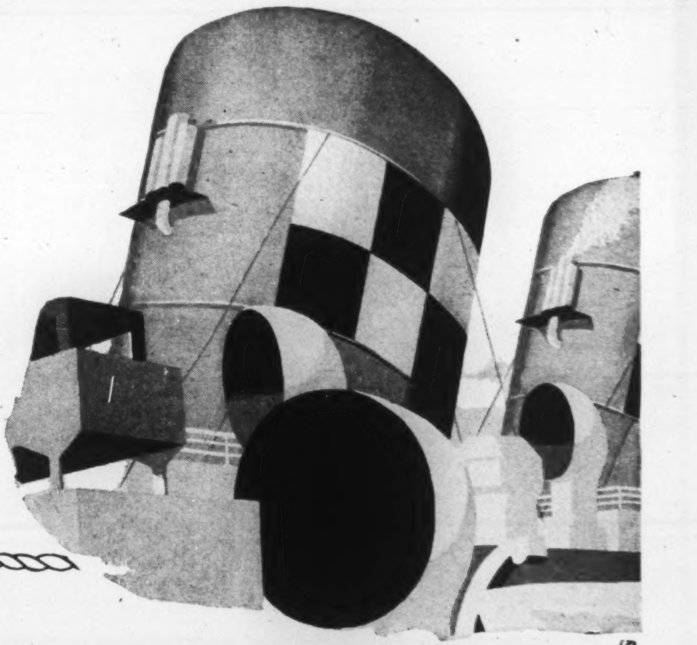

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RECORDS

Opera Comique Selections

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE Italian *opera buffa* and the French *opéra comique* developed during the 18th century as a reaction against the rather starchy and ultra-formalized operas of the classical past and in blissful ignorance of the turgid sentimentality of the romantic future. The composers — Pergolesi, whose "La Serva Padrona" is still regarded as a masterpiece of the genre, Philidor, Monsigny and Grétry, who made the French comic opera a thing of charm and grace and wit—created a style of operatic writing which was simple and straightforward in form, outrageously melodic in expression and quite devoid of the baroque ornamentation which has characterized grand opera from Monteverdi's day almost to our own.

The new Victor Album, "French Operatic Arias" (MO1169), contains five selections from the *opéras comiques* of the composers mentioned above and one from the pen of the almost-forgotten nineteenth century composer, Victor Dourlen. They are sung by the inimitable Maggie Teyte, which in itself is a guarantee of excellence. Miss Teyte, although no longer in her vocal prime, is still *the* great interpreter of French songs. She sings these charming arias—as she does her art songs—with a combination of musical intelligence, taste and technical perfection which is rarely met with even in singers with much more spectacular vocal equipment.

The malicious gaiety of Pergolesi's "Air de Zerbina" and the grave and rather solemn beauty of Monsigny's "Adieu, Chère Louise" reveal Miss Teyte at her best—which is very good indeed!

•

We are accustomed to hearing Tschaikowsky performed in every conceivable way and by every conceivable sort of musician from Toscanini to Spike Jones. The latest assault, however, should not be too hard to bear; it consists of five Tschaikowsky waltzes played by the wonderful two-piano team of Vronsky and Babin and it makes a decidedly agreeable half-hour of music. Some of the waltzes lose a good deal of their color in transcription but they have been treated with respect, both in arrangement and in performance. The recording is very good. (Columbia D216)

Under a Blanket

A new American recording of the Beethoven Ninth has been needed for some time—for purely technical reasons—but I'm afraid the new Victor pressing (DM1190) with Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony is not it. In the first place it was made in the famous Tanglewood Shed at Lenox, Mass., during the 1947 Berkshire Festival, a procedure which appears now to have been a mistake. Actually it is almost impossible to say how well—or how badly—the players and singers are performing because of the quality of the recording. Time and time again the orchestra seems to be submerged beneath an acoustical blanket, the choral work seems toneless and muddy, and the soloists sound remote and ineffectual. Mr. Koussevitzky's beat is often harsh and mechanical and the orchestra is decidedly below par.

I suspect that a great deal of very good work has been spoiled by this technical failure. Robert Shaw's Berkshire Festival Chorus, in particular, sounds as though it might be immensely impressive, given half a chance. The soloists, Frances Yeend, David Lloyd, Eunice Alberts and James Pease, handle their thankless jobs with competence, which, after all, is as much as we can expect.

Herman Geiger-Torel, stage director of Opera School's colorful production of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" on Dec. 9 and 11 at Eaton Auditorium.

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A much happier event is the recording of another celebrated Ninth Symphony—that of Franz Schubert—by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Orchestra (Victor DM1167). This symphony is, in its way, every bit as significant as the more explosive and altogether better-known Ninth of Beethoven, for it gives us a glimpse of the sort of composer Schubert might have become if he had been fated to live longer than his thirty-one years. Here is abundant evidence—almost for the first time in Schubert's instrumental music—of tremendous resources of power, a new solemnity of thought and majesty of utterance. There is evidence that Schubert might have filled the role—eventually occupied by Brahms—of the true successor to Beethoven.

Toscanini's reading is rather terse and pithy and decidedly Beethovenesque, and the recording is inclined to be just a little subdued—the way Toscanini used to like them a few years ago. It is a good, sound, scholarly recording, however, and one that is not likely to pall even after repeated hearings. The tremendous finale of the fourth movement, in particular, is most impressively handled. The surface is a trifle noisy at times but not unduly so.

Arias by Tourel

The album coyly entitled "Jenny Tourel Sings Offenbach", (Columbia J105) contains arias from "The Tales of Hoffmann" and "La Périchole", all fluffy and insubstantial music but entrancingly sung by Miss Tourel who is an expert at this sort of thing. She is a trifle breathy at times and occasionally she shows a tendency to swoop, but she has the delicate touch and her technique is sufficiently smooth to be pretty well unnoticeable. The recording is satisfactory except for a certain amount of surface noise.

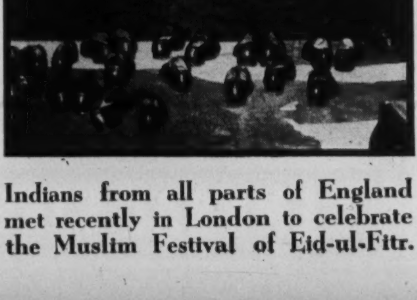
•

One of the brightest recordings of the month is the new Columbia pressing of Kabalevsky's "The Comedians", played by the New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz. The music consists of ten extracts drawn from incidental music to the Soviet children's play, "Inventor and Comedian". It is lively, exciting stuff in the Prokofieff-Khatchaturian tradition, brilliantly orchestrated and deftly performed. The recording is sharp and clear, except for some under-recording on side three, and the dynamic range is exceptionally wide.

•

The sight and sound of Mr. Artur Rubinstein at work on Tschaikowsky's B-flat Minor Concerto has left many an audience quite moist with excitement—and many a Steinway Grand has been badly shaken by the intensity of the performer's enthusiasm. There are other ways to

(*Continued on Page* 39)



Indians from all parts of England met recently in London to celebrate the Muslim Festival of Eid-ul-Fitr.

THEATRE

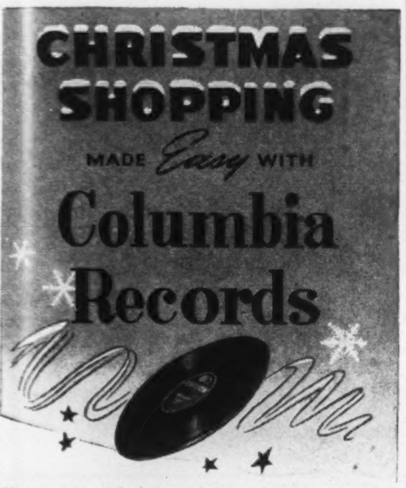
"The Sea-Gull"

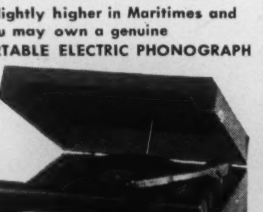
By LUCY VAN GOGH

TWO of the first things to be aimed at in the production of a Chekhov play are the establishment of an extremely intimate and natural atmosphere, such that every character seems to be impinging strongly upon every other character, as people in a crowded dance-room impinge upon one-another and limit one-another's movements, and the establishment of the feeling in each character of being confined and fettered and frustrated by these collective impingings. The subject of every Chekhov play is the suffering of the characters because they cannot realize themselves in freedom, because they are prisoned by their relationships with their intimates and with society in general.

It is very easy to fall into two errors in pursuing these aims. Players are tempted to show intimacy by talking on the stage exactly as they would talk in a drawing-room, with the result that the audience has to make such an effort to follow them that the attention is overstrained and

(*Continued on Page* 39)





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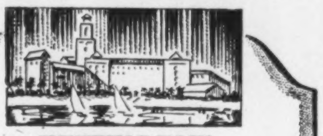

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HOUSEHOLD BOGEY

Science Subdues Dust

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THROUGH the ages of the housewife dust has been just dirt, a nuisance with which she has battled continually. Recently it has been found that it is much more than this. It is also a menace to health. This discovery brought the scientist to the side of the housewife in the war on dirt and now he has devised a new weapon to trap and overcome dust.

While dust in the outside atmosphere may not be dangerous, that in homes, schools and any inhabited building is now known to be a potential source of disease. It has been found guilty of distributing germs which cause many respiratory diseases, particularly streptococcal infections.

Both healthy and ill persons, the scientist tells us, more or less continually extrude bacteria into the atmosphere in secretions and excretions from the nose, throat, skin, etc. These germs eventually fall to the floor and other surfaces and mingle with dust. Although they become dried they still survive for long periods of time without losing any of their ability to produce infection. When someone sweeps the floor, dusts the furniture, makes the beds or even walks about the room, dust and germs are raised into the air and may be inhaled. Then the trouble starts. It has been proved beyond question that contaminated dust is an important factor in the spread of respiratory diseases.

With this discovery scientists set to work. First they tried to kill the germs. But evidently these old dried dust-borne germs are difficult to track down and to destroy. They do not yield to ordinary germicides. Even glycol vapor—which instantly kills moist germs recently expelled into the air (SATURDAY NIGHT, November 27) has only limited effect on them. When they could not discover how to kill the germs, scientists turned their attention to the problem of how to get rid of the dust.

In this they were more successful. After numerous experiments they found that dust can be trapped by treating wooden or linoleum floors with oil. This helps to free the air of dust-borne germs and therefore helps to reduce spread of infection. In a study made in Camp Carson in Colorado, the camp was divided into two units. Into each marched 3,800 men. In one unit, floors were oiled. In the other they were not. The weekly hospital admission rate for respiratory diseases was about one-third less among men in the barracks with oiled floors.

Dust-Control Formula

Then the scientists searched for a method of oiling sheets and blankets so that they would retail the bacteria-carrying fuzz which is ordinarily released into the air when beds are made. They found a formula which satisfactorily controlled dust but it had other definite disadvantages. The treated bedclothes were found to be irritating to the bed occupants and woollen blankets had a rancid odor. Then one day they developed an oil-in-water emulsion which they called T-13 formula. This appeared to be ideal. It reduced dust. When blankets oiled with emulsion were beaten they gave off little or no dust and the few particles which did fly into the air were large and fell quickly to the floor. In contrast to this, when unoiled blankets were struck a cloud of dust and lint filled the air.

T-13, unlike earlier formulas, was not irritating. Skin tests showed negative results. For a period of six weeks volunteer workers wore laboratory coats, fatigues, woollen pants, shirts, underwear, nurses' uniforms and pajamas treated in the T-13 oil emulsion. No complaints were made and volunteers were unable to distinguish the oiled clothing from untreated ones. For six months several thousand men slept in bedding treated in the T-13 emulsion. There was not a single case of skin irritation.

It was found that this oiling of bedclothes, together with oiling of floors, helped to further reduce spread of infection. Treated blankets were placed on beds in army barracks with oiled floors and at the same time clean washed blankets were put in other barracks with unoiled floors. Blanket cultures were taken at regular intervals and it was found that woollen blankets treated with this T-13 oil-emulsion yielded 90 per cent fewer bacteria than the untreated ones.

Another test was made at Camp Carson. This time in one unit both floors and bedding were oiled. In the treated barracks the weekly hospital rate for respiratory infections was 47 per cent below that in the one which had not been treated with oil. Numerous such studies have confirmed these results and prove that to oil floors and bedclothes is highly effective for the control of dust-borne bacteria. Unlike glycol vapor, the treatment does not kill germs. The action of the oil is a purely mechanical one. It merely keeps dust and germs out of the air where they may be inhaled and may start infection.

For the Housewife?

What will this new dust-control discovery mean to the housewife? Will it be practical to use in the home? Certainly there is need for dust control in our houses. Today we crowd our homes with over-stuffed furniture and bedding, with draperies, rugs and other dust catchers. Of course house dust is partly made up of street dust, ashes, coal soot, etc., but a large percentage of it comes from lint from draperies and curtains, stuffing from pillows and mattresses and upholstered furniture, fluff from blankets and sheets, nap from carpets and rugs and fuzz from clothing. Central heating and sweeping, bed-making and other activities distribute it throughout the house. Although the control of dust by oiling surfaces and textiles as yet is hardly past the experimental stage, there seems no good reason why one day soon it may not be accepted in our homes as good housekeeping practice. It is simple to apply. It is cheap.

The application of oil to floors is a simple procedure. Most oil companies now make a special grade of floor oil to control dust which meets government specifications concerning fire hazards and which is suitable for use on floors constructed of soft wood. The oil may be applied with a cloth, mop, a rubber squeegee, or brush. Such floors maintain their dust-holding properties for as long as eight months. For the oiling of hardwood, varnished or linoleum floors, floor dressing are now coming on the market. These are designed to control dust and also to protect the wood. Oiled floors may be cleaned with warm water, without the use of soap or alkali.

The oiling of blankets, sheets and other textiles is also very simple. The T-13 oil-emulsion is milk-white and has the consistency of face cream. When added to water it dissolves spontaneously. Blankets, sheets, clothing, drapes, etc., are washed and rinsed in the ordinary way and as a final step of the washing procedure they are put into the required amount of oil-emulsion diluted in water and allowed to stand for ten minutes. It is as easy as giving clothes an extra rinsing. As little or no oil is removed from woollens with subsequent washing, re-washed woollens retain their bacteria and dust-holding properties. Washing removes a certain percentage of the oil from cotton fabrics. Thereafter after each laundering it is necessary to re-treat such materials by rinsing them in a very weak solution of the T-13 oil-emulsion.

In appearance, texture and touch, blankets, cottons, bedclothes and cotton and woollen wearing apparel treated with this solution cannot be distinguished from untreated fabrics. The treated materials are also odorless, notwithstanding the fact that the T-13 oil-emulsion base has a slight musty odor. Cost of treatment with oil emulsion is very low. The approximate cost of oiling woollen blankets and sheets is estimated to be about 6 cents per blanket and 1 cent per sheet.

If the new oil treatment really will banish rolls of fluff from under beds, dusty films from furniture, clouds of dust from rugs and drapes; if it brings a cleaner and more healthful home, it will be the answer to the housewife's prayer.

• •

AND AFTER DINNER–

Celtic Coffee, as it is served at the Dolphin restaurant in Dublin: A large wine glass of sweetened black coffee laced with Irish whisky, into which is slowly poured (steady there!) an ounce or two of heavy cream. Calorie counters will hate themselves in the morning.

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CRANBERRY JELLY MOULD
1 tablespoon (1 package) unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1¾ cups jellied fresh cranberries OR
1—15 ounce tin jellied cranberry sauce
¼ cup lemon juice
1 cup finely chopped apples
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup chopped nuts (optional)
Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve thoroughly over hot water. Break up cranberry sauce with a fork and add gelatine and combine thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into oiled jelly mould (1 quart capacity).

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CARAVAN

The Theatre on Wheels

By EANSWYTHE ROWLEY

THIS is a Canadian story, a story of youth, of a new departure in the world of Drama . . . new to Canada at least.

The People's Repertory Theatre had its beginning when a group of far-sighted Canadians came to the conclusion that too much talk and not enough action was confining Canadian Drama to the large cities. The time is here, this group believes, when Canadians in city, town or backwoods are ready for the stimulation of good plays; in fact, audiences wait, hungering for such fare.

Under the direction of Sterndale Bennett and his enthusiastic ballet-and-drama-minded wife, ten young men and women of Air Force Show fame banded together, pooled resources and talents, threw their every effort into this cooperative venture.

After a successful Hart House Theatre debut, they are away on the road with their first three plays: "Tons of Money," "Dangerous Corners" and "The Far Off Hills." An ex-Army ambulance is stacked with three seats, four prop boxes and lined on walls and floor with cushions for the cast. This is their caravan which will carry them all over Ontario, probably into Quebec, maybe further afield.

The whole production, back-stage and on-stage, is self-contained. The cast builds and shifts scenery, operates lights, makes costumes, does make-up, makes furniture . . . and plans meals.

Drama Clubs, Service Clubs, I.O.D.E., Business and Professional Women's Clubs in each town they visit sponsor the effort. Town Halls, church halls, anything with a stage, however small, is commandeered.

For many years, Mrs. Bennett was interested in ballet, travelled with the Bush Temple Opera Company of Chicago. She went to the Canadian west and "married into Drama", as she puts it, when she became Mrs. Sterndale Bennett.

Only One of Its Kind

Drama circles in Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Regina and Calgary know Sterndale Bennett's genius for directing, for turning out only first-ranking plays. He it was who organized the Alberta Drama Festival, then the only thing of its kind in Canada, and now the pattern on which the Dominion festivals are based. Mr. Bennett is a winner of the Canadian Drama Award. For many years he directed at Hart House Theatre in Toronto . . and all theatregoers in Toronto will recall vividly his Eaton Masquers.

Around them, these two kindly people have gathered Talent Unlimited. Every member of the cast is an artist; one of them is an opera singer . . . but all of them sing! Another composes music; somebody else writes plays and scripts.

With a finger in a good share of the pie, Ed. Noffke, well-known interior decorator, expresses through color the theme of each play. "I used green throughout 'Dangerous Corners'," he will tell you. "I had to. There was so much slime written into it! On the other hand, in 'The Far Off Hills' we wanted a touch of real Irish whimsey; we got it, through pastels and the most astonishing lighting effects you ever did see."

A more spirited couple of hours than those spent backstage on the eve of departure, could not be imagined. Needles flew, slip-covers were whisked in from nowhere, seemingly; an electric iron worked overtime, everybody talked, hammers banged out their own staccato.

Vistors sat on the floor, on prop boxes, and felt the bond between directors and cast when the male lead spoke for the company: "What can we tell you about Mr. and Mrs. Bennett? Well . . . if we all worked every day and night for the rest of our lives, we should never be able to repay them!"

Photo by John Steele

On Dec. 14 Morry Kernerman (left), 23, will play the Bloch Violin Concerto in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's secondary school concert series. Victor Feldbrill, 24, will conduct the orchestra in the "Euryanthe" Overture by Weber and Mozart "Haffner" Symphony. Boyhood friends, both are D.V.A. students.

• •

A PLEA

O GODS of poem, prose, and song!
Should this poor verse of mine live long
Or be remembered by the throng,
I'll offer thanks!

For in this muse, a worker's hand
Shapes mood that toil can understand,
While often, dust from fallowed land
Hall-marks his dreams;

Just prairie dreams; inspired along
Those quiet trails, where nature-song
Scatters its varied notes among
Labor's own thought.

Perhaps the hope is desert sand,
Where one small grain makes vain demand
For regard from the desert band
That passes by,

Unless their caravan swings round
Toward the small gleam on the ground
And they pitch tent, should it be found
The glint is gold.

ANDREW GRAHAM

To each her own...

The auburn-haired beauty inspired these Tooke shirt colours

New, fashion-approved colours (including white) in stripes or one-tones man-tailored by Tooke of fine, fine cottons! With patented shoulder pad pockets that keep your shoulder pads smoothly in place without pinning or sewing, yet release them so easily when your shirt is to be laundered.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Youth Shall Be Served

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

A PARTY for the little ones may be viewed by the uninitiated as one of the nicest possible pastimes but any mother with children of pre-school age and older can easily tear to shreds this rosy attitude. The usual reason for a party is a birthday and although you cherish hopes that the approach of Santa Claus will eliminate much attention being paid to a December birthday you find out that such is not the case. About ten days before the natal day your little one, very bright-eyed, announces the names of her bosom friends whom she has invited to her party. With horror you realize that things will get badly out of hand unless you get busy and shape this party up to suit your plans.

That very day you confirm the invitations with the mothers of the already-invited guests and issue a few more. You bid about a dozen three to five year olds, assorted as to sex and disposition, knowing that probably only eight will turn up owing to sniffles, communicable diseases and other maladies. Naturally the mothers of the young guests will be present (unless they take this opportunity to go Christmas shopping) plus any younger babies who can't be left at home, so you really have two menus to line up and the games and decorations to plan.

As to what constitutes a party is very simple and the little ones are very, very conservative in this matter and will not thank you to provide the unusual for them. First of all a party means *Cake and Ice Cream,* secondly sandwiches with the *crusts cut off* (very important) and third and last a *present* or favors—this seems to remove the sting of having to provide a gift for your angel.

Three To Six

Three to six o'clock will be the specified duration and it's up to you to see that it is a success since your guests may arrive in a slightly anti-social mood due to new shoes, short naps and a long lecture on manners. Your own child, who may look very sweet receiving at the door, will probably be better kept in the background since you know she is prone to snatch her gift parcels from new arrivals with the bold greeting "Whatdjabringme".

After all have been herded into the house and outer clothing peeled off with the capable help of one of your best friends who is perfectly wonderful with children, you settle the adults by steering them gently to the library, supplying them with refreshment and firmly closing the door so that there won't be any parental constraint put upon the doings of the younger generation for the next hour or so.

Possibly your next move will be games with a Treasure Hunt first since the primitive looting instinct is quite strong and, as whatever they bag will be theirs, they are apt to get the feeling that there is something in this party for them after all.

With sandpail in hand they can hunt for "treasure" in specified rooms (all precious bric-a-bac removed) some of it well hidden but the majority of it quite obvious since nobody wants to work too hard; your own child will probably have "cased the joint" thoroughly and can tell everybody else where to look. This could be followed by Pinning-the-Tail-on-the-Donkey or any other standard parlor game of a less ambulatory but equally uproarious nature. Story telling, or a movie (you can rent the complete set-up, projector, screen and film) could fit in when the hunt and prize-getting games are beginning to pall and it yet isn't time to blow the mess call. The sitting period shouldn't be of too long a duration since it is a muscular strain on small persons of this age.

Fifteen minutes at least is allowed to take each guest singly to the bathroom for utilitarian purposes and when this is accomplished the great moment arrives when everyone troops into the dining room.

Your table decorations should be as gay and pretty as you can possibly dream up—the tablecloth made of shiny gift paper with lacy doilies for place mats, celluloid canaries perched on the milk glasses and all that sort of thing. The favors at each place are very important and could be a basket of jelly beans the same color as your decorative scheme (even if you have to eat the other colored jelly beans yourself), small wooden animals, generous sized lollypops, or balloons.

The menu as mentioned before follows a very definite pattern with the first course receiving a much lower rating than the Ice Cream and Cake. However here are some accepted menu items for the party:

No. 1: Sandwiches (no crusts)—Minced Chicken, Peanut Butter and Jelly, Chopped Egg, Cream Cheese.

Arrange an assortment on each guest's plate.

No. 2: Filled Rolls using soft buttered wiener rolls and cutting each into thirds. Use minced chicken, turkey, egg or even wieners for the filling.

You could use these in the sandwich assortment if desired.

No. 3: Creamed Chicken with Bread and Butter Sandwiches.

Make sandwiches using 1 slice whole wheat bread and 1 slice of white and cut in fancy shapes with cookie cutters.

Milk and Cocoa.

These Make A Party

Two flavors of ice cream are much more partyish than one but animal shapes (depending upon the season, of course) are most acceptable and easy to serve providing you remember to remove them from the dry ice in plenty of time.

The cake is the thing and it is gorgeous to behold with the requisite number of candles sparkling in a dimmed dining room, and piped in to the tune of "Happy Birthday" to your cherub who blows the flames out with much poise. Speed is required by your impatient customers in removing candles and cutting the cake since this is what they have been waiting for all afternoon.

In the meantime the parents in the library haven't been forgotten, in fact one of their number was appointed to keep them happy and at tea time they were duly served with—

Sandwiches:
Minced Chicken Cheese & Pineapple
Egg and Olive
Open Faced Devilled Ham
Buttered Orange Date Bread
Birthday Cake
Tea

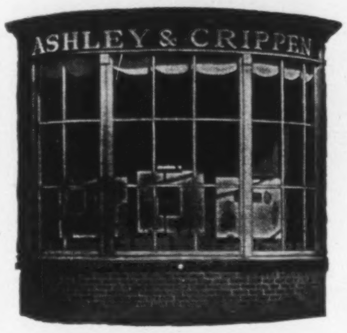
Your reward for the day's effort will be a pair of tired feet, a rather ruffled looking house and pleased but sticky departing guests. Your bonus will be your own child's delight in the whole affair even though not expressed verbally.

ONE WOKE A-WEEPING

BE SILENT, dearest, it was all a dream
Raised from the much-hued mists that wooed the stream
Still in its bed.—'Twas all a dream.
The dear, delirious kisses never were.
The gentle arms enfolding you were mist.
The eyes of loveliness, the lips you kissed,
The hair your fond hand stroked, the brow you loved,
The agile body, the strong hands,
The glove of kindness that enveloped them
—Did not exist.

Naught lived, I tell you. Ah, you dream, you dream.
Float you upon some far Elysian stream
Where poppies stir in color and their seeds
Conjure your mind the best to serve your needs.
Look! Do you think that he you swear was yours
Dwelt on this earth, upon these tossing shores?
He of the eyes of light, the gentle heart,
The lips of passion and the glancing dart
Of laughter which has ever gleamed
From his starred brow? Ah love, you dreamed.

DALLAS J. TAYLOR



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What to do when
Baby's Menu
changes

Your baby's food needs may be different from most. Always trust your doctor to know best what they should be. Usually, however, there are two big changes in a baby's menu—the first at four months, the second at twelve months. And baby is apt to resent them both. These suggestions from the Heinz baby experts are designed to help him enjoy his strange new meals, and incidentally, make things easier for you.

Solid foods at 4 months

If he's ready for solids, he's ready for Heinz Baby Foods—so wholesome and nourishing, so easy to swallow and digest. Always offer a new variety at the beginning of the meal when baby's hungry. Offer only a small amount, and gradually increase it at each feeding, until he's taking all he should. Place the food so far back on his tongue he can't spit it out. To grow healthy and strong, he must learn to accept new foods, so be patient and firm.

Coarse foods at 12 months

He's ready to learn to chew now, and Heinz Junior Foods will encourage him. Try mixing a small amount of a Junior Food with a similar flavored Baby Food until he becomes accustomed to the coarser feel. Then gradually increase the proportion until baby is taking only Junior Foods. If he balks at chewing thoroughly, the texture of Heinz Junior Foods is still fine enough to make them easily digestible. Heinz Junior Foods contain no spices and only a moderate amount of salt.

25 HEINZ BABY FOODS

Beef and Liver Soup; Tomato Soup; Vegetable Soup; Chicken, Vegetables and Farina; Vegetables with Bacon; Lamb with Vegetables; Asparagus; Carrots; Green Beans; Peas; Beets; Spinach; Peas and Carrots; Squash; Squash and Carrots; Applesauce; Peaches; Prunes; Pears with Farina; Plums with Farina; Apricots with Oatmeal; Custard Pudding; Orange Custard Pudding; Peach Custard Pudding; Prune Custard Pudding.

15 HEINZ JUNIOR FOODS

Chicken Soup; Lamb and Liver; Vegetable Beef Dinner; Vegetables with Fish; Macaroni with Tomato and Beef; Tomato and Rice; Creamed Diced Vegetables; Mixed Vegetables; Carrots; Spinach; Green Beans; Apple Sauce; Prune Pudding; Pineapple Rice Pudding; Apple, Fig and Date Dessert.

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SAUDI ARABIA

A Wife for Abd el Rachman

By JOHN STAINER

MY first lesson in oriental matrimony took place late at night in a solitary brown tent in the midst of the desert. The canvas was cracking and tearing wildly with the sandstorm; and after a long day I was ready for bed, when the door opened to admit my Arab mechanic.

"The peace of Allah be upon you," he said.

"And upon you," I replied, wondering why I was honored with so late and unwelcome a visit.

He closed up the tent flaps, wrapped his cloak more closely around him, and squatted by my chair. Evidently he intended to stay.

"If I could please receive my pay . . ." he began; but I quickly interrupted.

"It is late, Abd el Rachman," I said, "and no time to count out coins. I will have them ready for you in the morning."

At that he smiled his way out, wrapping his head cloth over his mouth to keep out the sand; and I began to undress. A minute later, though, I was disturbed again, this time by my interpreter.

"Abd el Rachman," he said, "wishes to receive his pay."

"I know it," I said, "he told me; but it is late now, and I am going to bed. I will have it ready for him in the morning."

"But Abd el Rachman" said Ali, "needs his pay now; he has to pay for a wife."

At that I gave up all hope of a long sleep. Romantically I imagined the father waiting at home, ready to hand over his daughter; and I had not the heart to dally. Besides, much as I might abhor the complication of a mechanic with a wife in the village, I could not legitimately refuse him the pay, which he had not received earlier because he had been away on duty.

"Fetch him in," I said, slipping on my clothes as I spoke; and I hauled out the money box from beneath my bed.

When I had counted out the 300 heavy silver riyals, and filed Abd el Rachman's signature for a month's pay, I motioned Ali to return.

"When and how has Abd el Rachman purchased this wife?" I asked.

"Oh, he hasn't bought her yet," said Ali, "only he has to give the money to the Emir in advance."

"Which he could do tomorrow?"

"Oh no. He has gone in to the Emir's tonight."

I doubted that, for I had left the Emir's house myself some two hours previously, when he and his sons had obviously been thinking of rest; but I said nothing.

"And who," I asked, "is he going to marry?"

"Who?" said Ali in startled tones, "I don't think he knows yet."

That was my turn to be surprised.

"Perhaps," I said, "you had better tell me all about it." And this is the tale he unfolded.

He Wanted to Buy

First it appeared, Abd el Rachman had gone to the Emir, the squire of the village, telling him that he wished to purchase a wife of a good family.

"That," said the Emir "will be 500 riyals, 300 in advance, and 200 on delivery."

When the down payment had been made, Abd el Rachman was told to wait a few days; and the Emir had a long talk with his wife.

"Here's a problem for you," he said. "There's a young mechanic from the camp wants to buy a wife. He has a good job, and is able to pay 500 riyals; but of course we don't know much about his family, except that he comes from Medina. Have we anyone suitable for him?"

The Emir's wife frowned.

"You mean, you don't know anything about his father or his uncles?"

"Nothing," said the Emir, "only if they had been important people, he would have said so."

"In that case," she said, "there's the teacher's daughter; she's ugly, but she's talented; and her father's a foreigner anyway."

"No use," said the Emir, "that pedagogue would want to know the exact history of this fellow's great-grandfather. Try again."

"Well, there's the carpenter's daughter; or the daughter of ibn Nasir; or, I know what, there's the daughter of Mohammad the Cobbler: she's just thirteen, and pretty, and would pass for good family anywhere; and the old man needs the money. I'll go and see her mother."

The next day she shrouded herself in the long black veil and cloak, without which no Nejdi woman ever leaves home; and departed for the harem of Mohammad the Cobbler. Immediately there was a bustle, as tea and coffee were prepared for so distinguished and unusual a visitor. Everyone, including the thirteen year old Hindi, guessed why she had come; but it would not have been polite to have broached the subject before coffee had been served. Instead there were searching enquiries as to the health of the Emir, and of Mohammad the Cobbler, and of all the members of both families.

Unfortunately, though, the proposal the Emir's wife had to make, when she finally came to it, was not very attractive. Hindi might dream of travel and adventure as the result of marrying a man from Medina; but her mother was more practical.

"When the camp closes, will he not divorce her and leave her behind?" she asked. "Certainly I will consult Mohammad, but I do not think he will agree."

Break the Deal Off

That evening the Emir received a pessimistic report from his wife.

"The girl is very attractive," she said, "but I do not think Mohammad will be willing. He will come, and he will ask many questions; but he will not trust this man. He will think 'Soon you will divorce my daughter, and then it will be difficult to find her another husband.' You had better be ready to break the deal off."

The next I heard was that Abl el Rachman had received a most detailed and intimate description of a possible wife; but her name remained hidden. He had been well pleased, and was awaiting further developments. Then one night word arrived that the Emir would like to see him. He put on his neatest clothes, a clean red and white headcloth, a fine golden brown cloak, a brass studded belt; and sought a lift to the village on the water truck.

He found Mohammad the Cobbler already seated upon the Emir's right hand; but his welcome did not seem quite so cordial as it had been three nights before. While they drank the three cups of coffee, which must precede any business, the cobbler was carefully studying him. "Flashy," he was thinking, "rather untrustworthy for a son-in-law; but he does have 500 riyals."

Thereafter the conversation was stilted and painful. The cobbler asked after Abl el Rachman's father, who was revealed as a merchant, dead these many years. He wanted to know more about his family in Medina. Though he did not say so, he wanted to know whether Abd el Rachman was honest.

The Emir realized that the negotiations were taking their expected course.

"It seems to me," he said, "that we must wait a few weeks before we can go any further. I will have Feizal ibn Ahmed enquire of your family in Medina. Abd el Rachman; and meanwhile, of course, as Medina is in the Hejaz, and we live here in Nejd, I will have to apply to the king for his consent."

Abd el Rachman remembered that in less than six weeks the camp would be closing for the season. He knew a cold shoulder when he saw one.

"I think we had better abandon the idea," he said.

Photo by De Bellis

Czech-born George Schick, newly appointed director of Little Symphony of Montreal, has held important orchestral posts in Europe, U.K., U.S.

• •

RECORDS

(Continued from Page 35)

play this work but, somehow, after hearing Rubinstein, they sound pretty ineffectual. The concerto is all color, all emotion, and it needs colorful and emotional treatment to do it justice.

Rubinstein plays this incredible work, as only he can play it, in the new Victor pressing (DM1159) with the help of the Minneapolis Symphony, under Dmitri Mitropoulos (whose contribution is rather obscured by the brilliance of the sololist). The recording is powerful and resonant but, again, unwarrantably noisy on the surface (this is getting to be a habit!).

•

People who feel that recorded stories are a good or even a necessary thing may enjoy Columbia's pressing of "Sinbad the Sailor" (D219) starring Basil Rathbone and Company, with incidental music by Rimsky-Korsakoff (Scheherazade).

The story is told with a certain amount of dramatization and a great many sound effects. Mr. Rathbone, as everyone knows, is a competent actor—in fact, he sounds even better than that in this case, largely because most of his supporting cast sound as if they had never acted before.

• •

THEATRE

(Continued from Page 35)

significant details fail to register. (There are no details in a Chekhov play that are not significant.) Players are also tempted to suggest frustration by a very slow and deliberate speech and movement, which they think conveys the crushing weight of a cruel destiny. It is the object of the play to do exactly that, but it is done by the gradual development of the relations among the characters, and not by starting the first act like a march to the scaffold.

These two errors rather seriously impaired the otherwise highly intelligent and sympathetic production of "The Sea-Gull" under Robert Gill at Hart House Theatre which has been running all this week. David Gardner as the play-writing son, the most impinged-upon of all the characters, was excellent in the angry and passionate passages, but showed little sign in the first act of the tremendous if momentary exaltation of combined love and authorship which is what makes the audience later feel so deep a pity for his fate. Christopher Taylor as the famous author was unnecessarily solemn and portentous in the almost eight-hundred word monologue of Nina on the limitations of the literary life. It is a very good description of an uninteresting life, but Trigorin is not uninterested when he is delivering it; he is, half unwillingly but quite consciously, seducing Nina, which is not an uninteresting occupation.

Anna Carson as the actress-mother was under no temptation to this error of pace or that of over-intimacy, and played the part with strict attention to detail and much dramatic power, pulling off successfully even the difficult love speech in Act 3. Kate Reid as Nina was somewhat lacking in clarity, and did not make it quite clear how very ready that young woman was to be seduced by anybody with a halo of fame. Alvin Shaw did a nice old-man performance as the actress's brother, and Donald Davis made the family doctor the livest thing in the show, partly owing to excellent use of the voice. There were several other good performances.

Toronto owes Mr. Gill much gratitude for undertaking one of the most difficult and important tasks a producer can tackle. The three great Chekhov plays should be known, by stage presentation, to every generation of students of the drama, and that means that they should be produced at least once every ten years. Their Russian background and translated language make them difficult for amateurs, but professionals are not likely to give us a performance like "The Three Sisters" of a few years ago more than once in a lifetime.

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THE OTHER PAGE

A Journey of Sentiment

By HARRY STRANGE

WHILE in France recently I determined to make a visit to the small village of Dampierre-sur-Linotte, near Vesoul, in which I had gone to boarding-school when I was between the ages of eight and twelve. I had often wondered if any changes had taken place in this village in the fifty odd years that had passed since I had last seen it as a boy. Now I would find out.

I purchased a first-class ticket from Paris to Vesoul, with a reserved seat on the train. I never got to within three coaches of my first-class compartment, however. The best my porter could do for me was to stand my suitcases on end in the corridor at the entrance to a third-class lavatory. Here I sat for six hours, far from comfortably it must be confessed.

At Vesoul I went immediately to the *Hotel de l'Europe et Terminus*, the very same hotel that had been there when I had first arrived as a little lad. Nothing had changed in this hotel, except that the *grand suite* now had running water—cold, however!

To the smiling and courteous Frenchwoman who managed the hotel I outlined the journey I wanted to take.

"But no railway or autobus goes to that village," the good woman explained. "You will have to hire a taxi at very heavy expense."

"Please have one here for me at ten tomorrow morning," I said.

At ten promptly the taxi arrived. The driver had a long white beard and informed me he was seventy-two. "And I think," he added, with a chuckle, "that my Ford car must be a little older!" However, he assured me, it would "go and return."

Off we started and soon arrived at Dampierre-sur-Linotte.

To my eye nothing whatever had changed in the village since I had last seen it as a boy of twelve—not a brick nor a building, not a stick nor a stone—and apparently no white-washing or painting had been done either since those long-ago days.

There was the fountain, in the middle of the village square, in which I had been ducked soon after my arrival because I was English and "a foreigner"; the church in which, as a small boy, I had once rung the bells at Eastertime, just to show the villagers that the bells didn't fly away to Rome at that season to be blessed by the Pope, as they all believed; the little building that housed the manual fire pump; the curé's small house; the school on the far corner which I had attended for four years; and some dozen or so farm houses, each with its huge manure pile in front. There wasn't a soul on the street, however, for it was just about church time.

I got out of the car and knocked on the schoolhouse door. It was opened by a handsome young man.

"Is the schoolmaster at home?" I inquired.

"I am he," he replied.

I explained who I was and why I had come and said I would like to look through the school.

"But certainly," he answered. "This is most amazing!"

I made straight for the junior schoolroom and sat myself down at my old desk. I showed the schoolmaster my initials carved on the wood.

"If you will look on the fourth shelf from the bottom in the school archives, I think you'll find my school writing books," I declared.

The schoolmaster did not even know of the dark cupboard but we went down into the basement and in a second I had put my hand on my own books. They were in exactly the same place I had put them when I had left the school, almost fifty years before!

"Incredible!" he cried.

NEXT I went up the wide staircase, which once I had thought so big and grand, and visited the long dormitory in which, with twenty other boys, I had slept for four years.

"Is there anyone still alive in the village who might remember me?" I asked the schoolmaster.

"Well," he replied thoughtfully, "there is Monsieur Péton. He would be a young man when you were a boy. He will be in church now but in a few minutes they'll all be out. Why not stand in the street and see if he recognizes you?"

Soon the church doors opened and I stood in the centre of the stream of devout worshippers, all dressed as in the days gone by, men and women in decent Sunday black, with white collars on the men and white lace on the women, some of it hundreds of years old.

"The old gentleman with the stick," the schoolmaster whispered.

Monsieur Péton came along. He walked right up to me and stared.

"Mon Dieu!" he exlaimed at last. "If it isn't our little English Henri come back!" And he pumped my hand energetically. "Why, you haven't changed at all! I'd have known you anywhere!"

Now the entire congregation gathered around me and there was great excitement as the news spread.

Presently Monsieur Péton made himself heard.

"My friends," he began, "this is a most extraordinary occasion, is it not? Let us declare a village banquet and have our dinner altogether in the *mairie*, with Monsieur Henri and his excellent chauffeur as our guests."

It was agreed that this was a good idea and the women immediately set to work.

While the banquet was being made ready, it was suggested that I should make a tour of the village.

Not a farm, I discovered, had changed ownership since my boyhood days—and most of the farms had been in the same families, handed down from son to son, for hundreds of years. There were fewer draft oxen and more horses to be seen and one progressive farmer actually owned a four-foot seeder. Crops were no longer threshed with a flail, as in my own time, but were now threshed with a travelling threshing machine.

The average-sized farm in the village was fifteen hectares — some thirty acres—and on this a family managed to make a simple but adequate living. Wheat, oats, and barley were grown, with a smaller acreage to grapes than heretofore because of a disease that had damaged the vines. Dairy cows and hogs and chickens rounded off the farming operations.

ON the outskirts of the village I visited the great house of Monsieur and Madame Paul, good friends of my parents with whom I had spent my summer holidays for each of four years.

The chateau, I found, had fallen on sad days. It had been occupied by the Germans during the war. No longer did it have its corps of twelve servants and gardeners. A few rooms only were now occupied by the superintendent of the local *maison de fous*. I was permitted to go through the house and saw the little room on the third floor in which I had so often slept as a boy. I also saw the great guest room, with its high, canopied bed, in which had once slept, for a night while I was there, a most distinguished visitor: President Carnot of France.

At three o'clock a great crowd of us trooped upstairs to the *mairie* or council chamber of the village, which was above the main schoolroom in the school. Here had been spread a wonderful feast of chickens, ducks and geese, meat and vegetables, and fruit of all sorts—all the more wonderful to me because I had been living for several weeks in Paris amid a severe scarcity of food.

Standing by the door, drumming us in, was a man whom we small

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boys used to consider by far the most important person in the village —*Monsieur l'Annonceur*—the official who, with his little drum, announced the news of the day. *Monsieur l'Annonceur* was resplendent in cutaway coat with brass buttons and three-cornered hat decorated with tricolor ribbons, all donned in my honor, I was told.

First an aperitif was drunk, to warm up the appetite. Then the priest blessed the food and everyone set to with gusto.

At the end of the meal came the speeches.

Monsieur le Maire waxed eloquent on this *"occasion inoubliable."* What an illustration it was, he said, of international goodwill! If only people of all the different races in the world could eat and drink together, surely there would be no more wars!

Monsieur l'Instituteur said he thought that eating and drinking were all very well, but how much better it would be to have more education, so that the children might learn the truth about other countries and other people. The peace of the world, the schoolmaster believed, lay in the hands of the boys and girls!

Then *Monsieur le Curé* stood up. "These earthly things are all right," he began, "but true peace lies not in the material things; it lies in being possessed with a divine spirit, my friends. Christians must learn to love one another and to love better le bon Dieu. When *that* spirit comes to the world, there will be no more wars!"

Time came for evening mass. With a blessing from the Curé the *"occasion inoubliable"* broke up.

I attended the service, sitting in the same pew I had often occupied as a small boy with some of my Catholic schoolmates. After church there was more visiting with the good villagers. Then, with many assurances of enduring friendship and mutual esteem, I bade them goodbye, and my chauffeur and I started off for Vesoul.

Just before we arrived at our destination a startling thought came into my mind! The bill! Sixty francs, I have been told, for each kilometer travelled and four hundred francs for each hour of waiting. For the whole of one day and most of a night, what a bill I would be faced with!

"Well, mon vieux," I said to my chauffeur, when we stopped outside my hotel, "and what is the cost?"

"When you hired me this morning," the old man replied, "I thought you were one of those smart salesmen from Paris, who try to sell to these poor farmers goods they cannot afford and do not need and thus make a profit for themselves. Now I know that you were merely making a journey of sentiment. Well, I am a man of sentiment myself, and equally with you, monsieur, have I enjoyed this day. I recall nothing like it in all my long life. So, if you will permit, you and I will share the expense. You shall pay for the gasoline. I will donate everything else. Your share is two hundred francs. Is that too much?"

Two dollars! I settled the bill and added a generous tip. We shook hands warmly and then the old gentleman went off. The last I saw of him he was in his ancient car, careening down the street.

Unseasonable Curvetting

By J. E. MIDDLETON

MRS. PERSIAN LAMB sat in the front porch of the street-car for the long journey downtown, being steadily vivacious. Vivacity illumines a woman, young or old. The gracious smile, the lively gesture, the pleasant voice are even more alluring to a stranger when the raiment is tasteful and luxurious. Mrs. Persian Lamb (named here after her coat) wore it knowing that she was worthy. It was a rich garment, smooth shouldered, big-sleeved, small-collared; everything it should be for the 1949 season. Her hat was no mere squash of tortured felt slapped on her head, but a design, topped by a proper plume of blue radiance. And her scarf echoed the color.

You will assume, rightly, that her sable velvet goloshes had fur around the tops, nestling comfortably against a nylon background. You will also assume that her handbag was special—if not ultra—in flexible black calf with lucite trimmings, that her gloves were white—and clean—and that her countenance was not marred by too much lipstick. At a glance you have concluded that she walks in beauty like the night and that she served lobster Newburgh to her bridge-club last evening. A nice woman to know!

The front porch of our street-car—classicists, of course, call it a vestibule—houses the motorman, jammed against a left-side window which he can open in a jiffy to greet an Inspector, or to exchange compliments with truck-drivers. A bar and curtain complete his imprisonment. Behind the bar two comfortable seats serve passengers waiting for an introduction to the conductor, and the standing space, holding six men and a girl, at ordinary times often accommodates sixteen persons, mainly girls, at rush-hours.

As I stood, holding to the bar, I was impressed by Mrs. Persian Lamb's flow of conversation, addressed to her neighbor, a younger woman in a dark green coat, beaver-trimmed, a wisp of a green hat and a listening air. Probably she wasn't as rich as Mrs. Persian Lamb; probably also she was more reserved. But that, of course, was only a guess, elicited by her repose of manner. Some university women have it, some librarians, some nurses, some clergymen's wives, some musicians. Besides, she was carrying a small red-covered book. By squirming I caught the title, "As You Like It." Ha! Donald Wolfit—and a Temple edition!

Up to that moment I had thought that everyone who reads on a street-car clings to the *Reader's Digest*. Not everyone. This lady—bless her—knows Touchstone and Rosalind and likes to wander in the Forest of Arden. A fact wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of all hoping. I was sure she had a low, sweet voice, and careful enunciation. But, unfortunately, I never heard it. She sat listening, listening, listening, for five long miles, while Mrs. Persian Lamb, like the brook, went on forever.

What did Mrs. Persian Lamb talk about? About three-quarters of an hour. Oh, you mean her subjects. That's a little difficult to answer, for although she began with the Eastern Star meeting the other night, she slipped off to new subjects completely unrelated. There was Mrs. Flitterly's new cleaning-woman—"Oh! Quite remarkable, my dear, and charges only four dollars instead of five and car-fare; and refined—oh, quite, if you know what I mean. It seems that Mrs. Flitterly's married daughter, Dolly, wanted her, but she declined. She can take only so many places, and is most particular. Doesn't care to be directed, if you know what I mean; especially by a young thing like Dolly, who, I admit, is inclined to domineer."

So, you see, to trace any pattern in Mrs. P. L.'s conversation is like trying to draw a kaleidoscope figure while the thing is still turning. It's all glitter and light, but you don't get anywhere.

Came a booming tone from the Conductor, calling a cross-street. Mrs. Persian Lamb rose and departed, scattering a few rose-leaves of compliment about the pleasure of the trip with such gracious company.

And the gracious company, wearing a dazed expression, looked after her, sighed heavily, slowly shook her head in self-communion, and opened the little book. Doubtless she would find fresh meaning in the lines: "Cry 'holla' to thy tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably."

DISILLUSION

I USED to have romantic dreams of
  wonder-towns afar,
Like Isfahan, or Sheraz, Merv or
  Zamindawar.
The names were most alluring in
  their excellence phonetical,
And so, existence thereabouts would
  be poetical.

But, as I dipped in Travel-books I
  found to my surprise
That liquid vowels often were poetical
  disguise.
Instead of odorous gardens and
  serenading song
The travellers found a flock of smells
  indubitably strong.

And oh, they mentioned thievery and
  lust instead of grace,
And flies, instead of jasper, or buhl,
  or chrysoprase.
Despite the names, the wonder-towns
  seem definitely prosy,
And my imagination was a little bit
  too rosy.

J. E. M.

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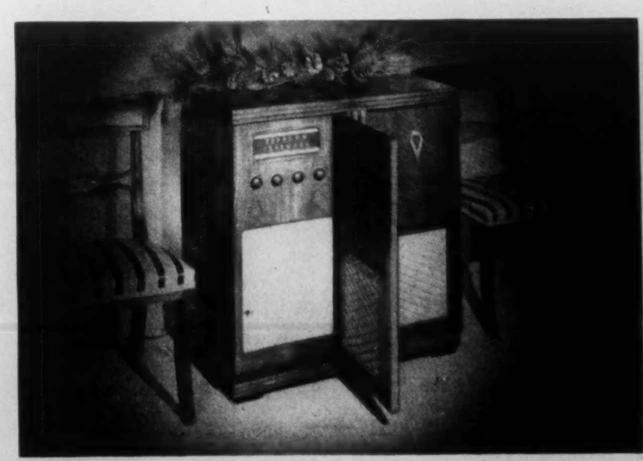


THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 4, 1948 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Solution To Trade Problem Is More Sales To U.S.

By IRVING FRIEDMAN

United States demand, because of high consumption levels, for Canadian goods, our ability to control the flow of American imports, and E.C.A. financing of our exports—these together will determine our trade pattern.

Irving Friedman is chief of the U.S.-Canada section of the International Monetary Fund's research division.

AS LONG as Canada continues to enjoy prosperity, her demand for U.S. imports is likely to be great. Can Canada find the necessary U. S. dollars to pay for this high level of imports from the United States without undue use of reserves? The import restrictions, together with the combined effects of the E.C.A. offshore procurement program, the reduction in the Canadian lending program, and the increase in exports to the United States, seem to have overcome this problem temporarily. It is in the increased exports to the United States that we may find the most encouraging sign for a more permanent solution to Canada's problem.

In 1948 Canada and the United States have been exchanging goods with a total value of well over $3 billion per annum. Even in the inter-war peak prosperity year of 1929, total trade between the two countries amounted to less than $1.5 billion, while in the depression year of 1933 combined trade did not total half a billion dollars. Both countries have shared in this unprecedented increase. For both, despite the great changes in the pattern of world trade resulting from wartime developments and the needs of other countries for reconstruction, trade with each other has become relatively even more important than in prewar years.

Underlying Factors

Behind these trade relations lie fundamental factors in the domestic economies which account for the trade developments. Of key importance have been the great rises in income and output in both countries, together with the simple but important fact that the consumption habits and methods of production in both countries are so similar as to bring about a degree of interchangeability and substitutability of commodities between the two countries which may very well be unique in the entire world economy. It is with some of these basic factors determining U.S.-Canadian trade relations that we are concerned here.

An outstanding characteristic of the U.S. postwar trade picture has been the relatively depressed levels of U.S. imports. Although these imports have more than doubled over pre-war, they have not increased as much as might have been expected, given the increases which have taken place in U.S. production and income. In sharp contrast, U.S. purchases of Canadian goods have tended to rise even more quickly than the increase in U.S. national income and output.

The explanation for Canada's ability more than to hold her own in total U.S. imports may be found in a number of factors. Of primary importance is the fact that Canada, unlike Europe, has been able to supply an unprecedentedly high level of exports to the United States. On the U.S. demand side, the principal factors have been increases in U.S. output and income over pre-war, accompanied by a spectacular rise in U.S. expenditures by consumers. During the first half of 1948, U.S. consumption expenditures were close to an annual rate of $175 billion as compared with about $67 billion in 1937.

This rise in U.S. consumption is of particular importance for imports from Canada. An analysis of U.S. imports from Canada clearly indicates that the level and composition of these imports are more closely related to changes in U.S. consumption than to changes in U.S. investment. While U.S. investment is of importance for U.S. imports from Canada, as seen in the fact that among Canada's important exports to the United States are planks and boards, nickel, and farm implements, most of Canada's exports to the United States consist of commodities which are used either directly in U.S. consumption such as fishery products, or, with some processing, go very largely or nearly entirely into American consumption, such as newsprint, wood pulp, and furs.

The postwar period has seen a new relationship, higher than pre-war, established between U.S. consumption and U.S. imports from Canada. On the basis of 1929-41 relationships, U.S. imports from Canada in 1947-48 would have been in the magnitudes of $850 to $900 million. Instead, they have been at the annual rates of $1.1 to $1.4 billion, or about 20 per cent of total U.S. imports. Part of this increase above the pre-war relationship may be due to Canada acting as a substitute for other suppliers, but much of it probably represents a demand for a higher proportion of Canadian products in total U.S. consumption as U.S. income rises and full employment conditions in the United States are reached. With U.S. output necessarily limited, Canadian products are particularly suited to meet a significant portion of the still unsatisfied U.S. demand.

The remarkable increase of over 40 per cent in Canadian exports to the United States which has been taking place in 1948 as compared with 1947 is worthy of special note. During the first nine months of 1948, Canadian domestic exports to all countries totaled $2,158 million, or somewhat more than the $2,005 million exported during the corresponding period in 1947, but exports to the United States rose from $738 million during the first nine months of 1947 to $1,046 million in the corresponding period of 1948. This increase can only partly be attributed to rise in prices and represents in part an expansion of volume. This expansion has been made possible by heightened Canadian production and promotion and diversion of exports, e.g., the removal of the Canadian embargo on beef and cattle exports to the United States.

This expansion, however, could not have taken place without the existence of U.S. demand for the commodities. These developments are of special interest to the many countries which are now faced with the problem of how to increase exports to the United States. Perhaps the most important thing to note in this respect is that the increase extends to a very wide range of Canadian exports, including manufactures and semi-manufactures for which total U.S. imports have been relatively depressed.

Canadian Imports From U.S.

Like imports into the United States, imports into Canada tend to move with changes in gross national product. The same can be said for Canadian imports from the United States. In 1946 and 1947, imports from the United States into Canada were rising at an even more rapid rate than the Canadian gross national product. Part of the explanation for this is probably to be found in comparatively short-run or special factors such as the extra imports from the United States to meet the deferred demand accumulated during the war, the reduced possibilities of supplies from other areas because of incompleted reconstruction, and the effects of price increases in the United States in swelling the dollar value of these imports.

Perhaps more important is the Canadian investment boom. Also of great significance is the eagerness of Canadians at full employment income to achieve a standard of living which cannot be attained from Canadian production, or from countries other than the United States.

Changes in Canadian investment seem to have marked effects in U.S. exports to Canada. For Canada, increased investment means increasing the need for the kinds of commodities which it cannot produce in sufficient quantities and for which it, therefore, must look to foreign sources. Of these foreign sources the United States is particularly suited to supply the kinds of commodities demanded for Canadian investment. The large increase in U.S. exports to Canada in 1946 and 1947 were to an important extent in the form of products required for Canadian investment, such as steel, and electrical, agricultural and other machinery.

The postwar rise in Canadian consumption has also had an important effect on increasing imports from the United States, particularly of high-standard-of-living-type commodities. It is estimated that 40 per cent or even more of Canadian imports from the United States in 1947 consisted of goods directly for consumption or for processing into consumption goods.

Despite increasing levels of income and output in Canada, U.S. exports to Canada have declined in 1948 as compared with 1947. Part of the explanation may be some natural slackening in demand for certain commodities as deferred demand has been met and other sources of supply have become available. However, the import restrictions, which have principally affected consumption goods, have undoubtedly been of greater importance.

It is, of course, impossible to say what Canadian imports would have been in 1948 were it not for the restrictions. On the basis of the 1947 relation to gross national product, imports from the United States would amount to about $2.2 billion in 1948 instead of the annual rate of about $1.8 billion actually experienced during the first nine months of 1948.

E.C.A. And Canada

Closely related to the problem of U.S.-Canadian trade and of additional interest because of its special importance for the European countries, is the E.C.A. offshore procurement program in Canada. Canadian exports to the E.R.P. countries have tended to decline about 10 per cent in 1948 as compared with 1947. Canadian imports from E.R.P. countries have increased, with a resulting marked decline in the Canadian surplus with the E.R.P. countries. As rough estimates for comparison, the Canadian current account surplus with the E.C.A. countries (including China) might be put at about $1 billion in 1947 and $700 to $750 million in 1948.

Thus far, the E.C.A. offshore procurement program is working out in a way which enables Canada to maintain markets in the United Kingdom and continental Europe for her traditional exports—wheat and wheat flour—despite the dollar shortage problems of her European customers. This is because of the E.C.A. practice of permitting E.C.A. recipient countries to designate the countries from whom they purchase with E.C.A. funds and the E.C.A. emphasis on the use of private trade channels.

Of possible importance in the future may be the requirement that commodities declared to be surplus in the United States are not to be purchased offshore with E.C.A. funds. Among the commodities which have been declared surplus to date are tobacco, wool, hemp fibre, turpentine, linseed oil, flaxseed, potatoes, oats and eggs. Hitherto the use of U.S. surpluses has not proved important in the aggregate for offshore procurement in Canada, but may possibly become so in the future. Other sources of E.C.A. supplies may also become relatively more important, but in any case, Canada is likely to continue to be a major source of E.C.A. supplies.

In summary, it may be stated that the course of U.S.-Canadian trade depends on continued U.S. demand for Canadian products, on the import restriction program of Canada, and on purchases through the E.C.A.

ENGINEERS' SCHOOL: At Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a new building in which to train mechanical engineers was opened recently by Colonel R. S. McLaughlin of General Motors of Canada, who paid for building and equipment. It will be McLaughlin Hall.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Progress and Problems

By P. M. RICHARDS

AFTER a period of greater-than-usual confusion about the outlook for Canadian business, some sort of picture seems at last to be taking shape. On balance, it appears that our situation is far from discouraging. Difficulties and dangers exist in plenty but, like traffic hazards, we may hope to avoid most of them if we use judgment and care. The great uncertainty, underlying everything, is the possibility of war with Russia. We are now proceeding on the basis that, whether or not a fighting war materializes, we have to prepare for one. The implications of such a program may be still more serious than that of World War II because our productive system is already so fully employed and our supplies of labor and materials so short that even a relatively smaller armament effort seems bound to result in greater deprivations for civilians and upsets for peacetime industry. A given amount of effort is this time likely to produce a smaller volume of munitions, at higher cost and with more disruption of peace activities. It's a situation that calls, more than ordinarily, for individual understanding and restraint and cooperation.

Canadian businessmen, already worried by import and exchange restrictions, labor aggressiveness and lowered productivity and the tendency of production costs to outrun consumer buying power, are concerned over the prospect that the election of Mr. Truman will mean a general swing towards the left in the United States, with a further strengthening of labor's position, the increasing of government expenditures, higher taxes all around and in particular higher taxes for business. They feel unhappily that the influence of this cannot fail to be felt in Canada. On the other hand, the new lease of life for the Truman Administration should help Canada importantly through U.S. tariff reductions and general easement of trade and improve the prospect for continuance of larger Canadian exports to the U.S. The benefits would be felt through the whole Canadian economy.

This is the time of year when the bank presidents make their annual pronouncements on the economic state of the nation, and judging by that of early-bird Mr. W. G. More of the Imperial Bank of Canada, they should make especially worth-while reading this year. Mr. More spoke of the importance of the increase in imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries and especially in exports to the United States as factors in improving Canada's exchange position. Over the first nine months of 1948, our adverse trade balance with the United States was reduced from $718 million to $266 million, and in September itself we actually achieved a moderate credit balance in our merchandise trade with that country.

Encouraging as this is, we must remember that it is vital to enlarge our markets in the U.S., not only for food and materials but for manufactured goods as well, since we have lost or are losing various valuable markets elsewhere as a result of postwar developments. Despite some relief, the barriers to the United States market are still formidable; therefore we must continue to press for tariff reductions and freedom from other trade restraints.

A strong combination of forces continues to drive prices and wages upward. Though temporary surpluses have appeared in some consumer lines, the pressure on the upside seems to be, at least for the time being, more powerful. The shortages of steel and of power must hamper and delay production, cut down total output and, by disorganization, reduce output per worker and raise unit-costs. The rearmament and E.R.P. programs will compete with construction and re-equipment projects for materials and men and will reinforce the pressure on prices and wages.

Despite all these problems, much has been accomplished in recent months. For the first time in years there have been substantial discoveries of new resources, such as the opening of the Leduc and Redwater oilfields in Alberta, and the development of iron ore deposits in Labrador and Quebec. New plants and whole new communities are being built where none existed before. An example, said Mr. More, is the great new paper mill and townsite now practically completed at Terrace Bay on the North Shore of Lake Superior where an unpopulated wilderness is being converted into a productive community.

A note of caution was sounded: Mr. More spoke of the special need for care in the later stages of the current boom. Any firm whose working stocks are higher than are required to service sales is taking unwarranted risks at the present level of prices, he said. He warned that eventually businessmen will be faced with reduced volume and lower prices, and attention should be given to ways and means of reducing costs.

British Economy Stretched But Gap Not Closed

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The rate of increase in British production has slowed down since the first six months of 1948. The economy of the United Kingdom, stretched almost to capacity, is as yet unable to provide sufficient goods to close the international payments gap, between imports and exports.

London.

FINANCIAL commentators in the U.K. have seemed to contradict themselves frequently in recent months. One day they have written of the bear market on the Stock Exchange and the emergence of a buyers' market over a wide range of commerce; the next day they have discussed the failure of "disinflation" and the danger that the boom will once more get out of hand.

These contradictions, which are real, are not, however, the fault of the commentators. The trends themselves are confused and conflicting. It is said on good authority that the Cabinet itself is divided between those who see anti-inflation measures as the surest means of strengthening the financial edifice and those who fear an early slump as the greatest danger. Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps, the chief exponent of disinflation, has shown signs of weakening in his resolve, if not in his belief.

Cripps's budget last April was intended to get a grip on the problem of inflation, which his predecessor, Dr. Hugh Dalton, had never attempted to tackle. The spearhead of the anti-inflation drive was a "true" budget surplus of $1,320 million for 1948-49. It was to be accompanied by capital cuts, voluntary saving, a strong policy against wage increases, and other measures calculated to curb financial expansion.

Yet the first half-year of this fight against inflation witnessed a larger increase in bank deposits than had occurred in the corresponding period of "cheap money", under Dalton's stewardship, a year earlier. Although not all the evidence was similar (wholesale and retail prices have been more or less stabilized, and trade is not so tight as in the first two postwar years), it was being said by the closing months of 1948 that disinflation had definitely failed.

Ineffective Policy

This is, indeed, one element in the economic position on which a clear ruling seems to be possible. So far as government policy is concerned, the disinflation policy has been ineffective in almost every respect. Increased armament expenditures and swelling subsidies to keep down the price of food have raised the expenditure side of the national accounts well beyond estimates, while revenue has been coming in as budgeted; it is quite possible that the estimated "real" surplus will become a deficit.

The capital expenditure program, cut back sharply after the crisis of 1947, has exceeded estimates by about one-third, so that (in terms of money, if not of goods) there has been no economy of expenditure at all. The "wage-freeze" has been persistently thawing, as one demand after another has had to be met to allow for "exceptional circumstances". Even dividend-limitation, on the same reasoning, has suffered many lapses. In pure finance, the creation of credit to maintain the structure of low interest-rates has persisted, although it was on this account that Dr. Dalton was most forcibly condemned.

While the supply of money is still grossly inflated, however, there is lessening evidence of excess demand for goods over available supplies at prevailing prices. Though food is, generally speaking, as scarce as ever, many items of personal and household equipment are relatively freely on the market.

Prices, however, have not been correspondingly reduced, and the average consumer's available spending-power (including in many cases war savings and service gratuities) has been quickly used up. While, in general, retail sales have continued to increase, retailers' stocks have accumulated.

The government is confronted with two sets of demands on next April's budget, neither of which it is ready to meet. Businessmen protest that stocks cannot be comfortably carried nor capital projects financed while high taxation absorbs a large proportion of profits. Consumers protest, through their Members of Parliament, that they cannot "make both ends meet" while purchase tax and alcohol and tobacco duties keep prices of consumer goods excessively high.

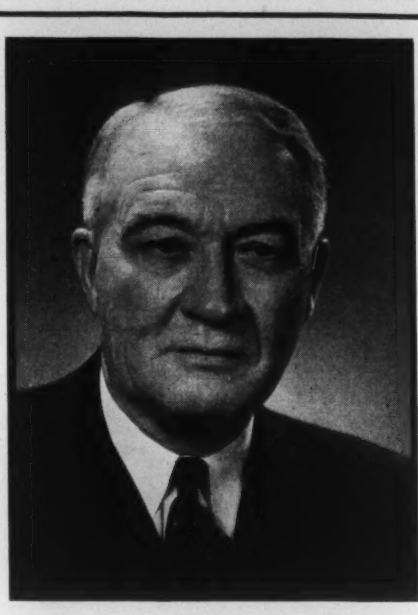
Concessions are demanded: concessions which would mean the formal abandonment of disinflation. The retailers who fear a slump, and the manufacturers and dealers who believe that they may have to turn more to the home market as sales resistance increases abroad, strongly support such claims.

Sir Stafford Cripps has had to confess that there is no likelihood of an improvement in the standard of living, and no scope for increased capital expenditure (which is about 20 per cent of the national income) during the term of the Marshall Plan. The original idea that the Plan would boost recovery has now been tacitly abandoned, and all that is hoped is that it will avoid the necessity for drastic cuts. Even that much is not assured, for the progress made in the first half of 1948 in closing the gap between exports and imports has not been maintained, and the total payments deficit, still reckoned in hundreds of millions of pounds, is much too large to be left indefinitely on its present scale.

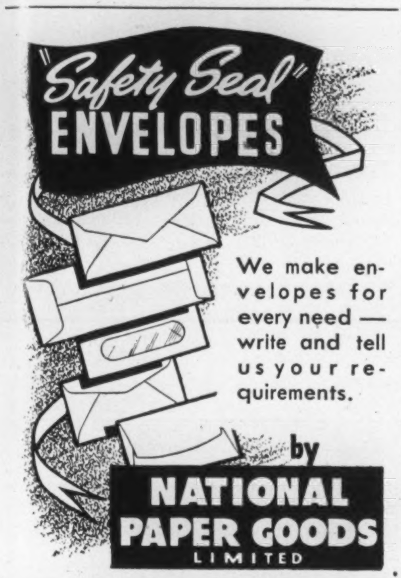
Of all the corrective measures introduced by Cripps, the redistribution of labor power has, perhaps, failed most conspicuously. Coalmining, agriculture and textiles have attracted only a small proportion of the increased labor which they were scheduled to receive, while constructional work, distribution, administration, and other activities where economies were intended, have generally held—in some cases expanded—the number of employees.

So the emphasis now is on productivity per worker. Exhortations have proved quite futile, and indeed few people believe that productivity can be appreciably raised until the factories are equipped with new machinery and mechanization is extended. While economy is the order of the day there is no surplus for large-scale re-equipment.

Whatever the reason, production in Britain and export of British goods are now about static after their recovery, and the economy is still very nearly at full stretch.



Mr. E. C. Macleod has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the National Sanitarium Association which operates Muskoka Hospital, Toronto Hospital, Queen Mary Hospital, Weston, and the Gage Institute Clinic. Formerly for 27 years manager of the London, England, branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. Macleod was a member of the Committee of the Canadian Red Cross.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DIVIDEND NOTICE

CLASS "A" COMMON

The Directors of this Company today declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company—payable on the 15th of December, 1948, to Shareholders of record November 30th, 1948.

CLASS "B" COMMON

The Directors also declared an interim dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of December, 1948, to Shareholders of record 30th November, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 19th, 1948.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1948, payable February 25, 1949, to shareholders of record January 17, 1949.

By Order of the Board

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 22, 1948.

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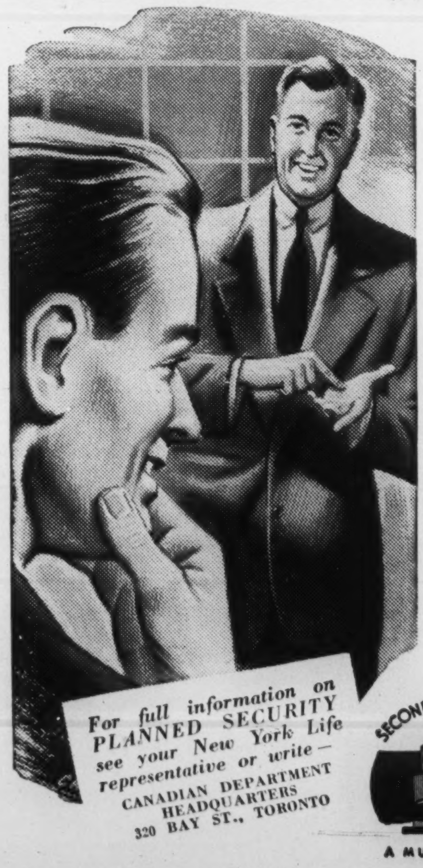
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Notice of Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1948, and a special dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share, were declared payable on January 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents on each share of $25.00 par value has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1948.

MONTREAL,
NOV. 24, 1948
S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Calumet Mines to Distribute Initial Dividend in January

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN INITIAL dividend has been declared by New Calumet Mines, one of the Dominion's junior base metal group, which was brought into production during the war, and is currently enjoying the best earnings in its history as a result of higher metal prices. The first distribution will amount to 10 cents a share and will be made January 14 to shareholders of record January 5. New Calumet is a zinc-lead-gold-silver producer located on Calumet Island on the Ottawa River, about 70 miles west of Ottawa, and since commencement of milling operations in October, 1943 has achieved the position of Canada's second largest producer of lead. While the annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30 has not yet been issued net earnings for the 12 months touched an all-time peak of over $909,000, equivalent to around 26 cents per share, compared with a net of 10.77 in 1947 and 3.41 cents in 1946. The gross value of production for the year was $3,051,736, bringing value of output from the inception of production to over $10,200,000. The company's working capital position is substantial, being around the million dollar mark, and all bonded indebtedness has been retired. The ore position is excellent and has been increased despite record metal production. Ore reserves as at September 30 are reported as over 986,000 tons averaging zinc 8.8 per cent, lead 2.8 per cent, gold 0.035 oz., silver 5.36 oz. Of the proven ore reserves the whole 465,000 tons is located above the 600-foot level. While the indicated reserves include some tonnages above the 600-foot horizon, they are mostly covered by diamond drill indications to the 1,500-foot level.

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The sinking of an internal winze (No. 3) has been completed to its objective of 1,500 feet and development of the new horizons may result in a substantial increase in ore reserves. Six new levels have been established at 750, 900, 1,050, 1,200, 1,350 and 1,500-foot elevations. Development of the 750 and 900-foot levels will be carried out first leaving the four bottom horizons for later, although some work may be done at once on the bottom floor. Installation of additional equipment is proceeding, including extra pumping and compressor equipment, the latter for the purpose of supplying additional air for the increased development program at depth. The company's ore position is now at a point where it is considered an increase in milling capacity would be justified. Some additional grinding equipment is being installed in the mill, as well as additional housing for employees. The lateral development during the past year has proven impressive lengths of ore. The main deposit on the 300-foot level is practically continuous ore between the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts, a distance of 1,000 feet, and with the exception of a gap of about 200 feet this level shows a total ore length of around 1,700 feet. The width of the ore varies from 50 feet at the No. 1 shaft to a narrow section four to five feet wide, and then widens out again to 10 to 15 feet in the No. 2 shaft area. Ore has been opened for a total length of 1,200 feet on the 500-foot level. It is open at the north end and continuous except for a section of about 70 feet.

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An average of 535 tons a day was milled at New Calumet Mines in the last fiscal year as compared with 498 tons in the previous 12 months, 193,647 tons of ore being milled against 182,020. Gross value of the metal production was $3,051,736, or $15.76 a ton, as compared with $2,153,787 or $11.83 in 1947, and $9.89 a ton in 1946. The net value was $2,640,751 or $13.60 a ton, after marketing and treatment charges, and freight. Operating costs were $1,452,709 or $7.50 a ton, which left a net operating profit of $1,188,042 of $6.14 a ton. The net profit transferred to surplus was $909,370, or 25.9 cents a share, after provision had been made for taxes, depreciation and depletion charges. The year's metal production was composed of lead $1,336,914; zinc $1,218,918; silver $423,719 and gold $72,212.

Both Noranda Mines and its subsidiary Waite Amulet Mines have increased the amount of dividend payments for the final quarter of 1948. Noranda has returned its dividend rate to $1 per share, compared with payments of 75 cents a share in the first three-quarters of the year. The payment by Waite Amulet will be 50 cents a share, compared with 40 cents in the previous three months and 30 cents for each of the first two quarters. The Noranda distribution will be made December 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 25 and is expected to return the company to the $4-per annum rate which was interrupted by the labor strike. Waite Amulet's payment will be made December 10 to shareholders of record November 24, and will bring payments for the year to $1.50 per share, as against 90 cents a share in 1947.

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Samples taken by Ontario Department of Mines' geologists at Theano Point were positively identified as pitchblende, a uranium ore, it is revealed in a special report bearing on the recent discoveries of radioactive minerals (referred to in last week's column) on the east shore of Lake Superior, in the Sault Ste. Marie district. The authors J. Satterly and D. F. Hewitt, examined the Campbell discovery on November 7, and plans of the Geological Branch of the Department calls for a more detailed survey of the area next summer. The three samples submitted to the Pro-

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada as a whole showed a further fractional gain at October 1, over a month earlier, while average weekly earnings moved up more sharply, according to an advance compilation of monthly data. (D.B.S.) The increase was slightly below the seasonal average.

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Total value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturing industries decreased slightly during September, according to advance indications. If this trend is substantiated by later returns, it will mean the first monthly decline in total value since the survey of inventories began in October 1946 (D.B.S.) Consumers' goods inventories appear to have declined somewhat, and capital goods inventories have also fallen, but by a smaller amount.

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Department store sales rose five per cent during the week ending November 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Largest gain of 13 per cent was recorded in Manitoba, followed by Alberta with 12 per cent, Saskatchewan 10 per cent, Maritimes eight per cent and Quebec one per cent, while sales in Ontario remained at about the same level. (D.B.S.)

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Production of concrete building blocks moved up to 4,158,000 in August from last year's figure of 2,986,000, reflecting the high level of demand for building materials. (D.B.S.)

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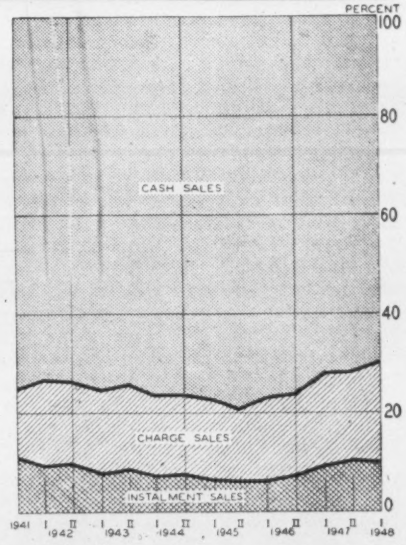
Domestic washing machine production set a new monthly record in September—30,707 units compared with 25,183 in August. (D.B.S.)



Percentage composition of department store sales is shown in the above graph. Charge and instalment sales have shown an upward trend through 1947 into 1948.

(Bank of Canada Statistical Summary, Oct. 1948.)

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending November 13 continued the normal seasonal decline, dropping to 84,198 cars from 86,332 cars in the preceding week. This was, however, a two per cent increase over the corresponding week in 1947. (D.B.S. For the week ending November 20 loadings had increased to 86,961.

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Electric refrigerator production in Canada during September set a new record—12,349 compared with 9,531 during August. (D.B.S.)

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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SO YOU CAN
PLAN

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CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
10-8

York Knitting Mills, Limited
Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the half yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on Class A Shares of the Company payable December 31, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN S. LEWIS
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario,
November 25, 1948.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share (being at the rate of $1.00 per share per annum) has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1948, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Friday the 24th day of December, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1948.

By order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary

TORONTO, November 23rd, 1948.

vincial Assay office for radioactivity determinations gave a uranium oxide equivalent as follows: sample No. 1, 61.6 per cent, No. 2, 63.8 per cent and No. 3, 56.3 per cent. Pieces from these samples were submitted to Dr. E. W. Nuffield, of the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Toronto, and his report indicates that the material is pitchblended. Research on the ore is continuing. The reporting geologists advise that until further exploration of the discoveries is carried out it would appear impossible to state whether the occurrences constitute bodies of commercial ore.

•

A net profit in terms of U.S. currency of $29,920,873 after all charges, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.95 a share on the common stock is reported by International Nickel Company of Canada, and subsidiaries for the nine months ended September 30, 1948. This compares with net profit of $23,522,911, equal to $1.51 a common share, in the corresponding period a year ago. For the three months ended September 30, net profit was $9,685,867, equal to 63 cents a share on the common, compared with $9,819,301, or 64 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and $7,062,572, or 45 cents a share, in the three months ended September 30, 1947. Profits for the nine months were the highest for any corresponding period in 11 years, and net sales in the three months ended September 30 were at the highest level for any quarter in some years. Net working capital was higher at $151,244,979, as compared with $144,095,210 at the end of last year.

•

To stimulate students' interest in and knowledge of Ontario's mining industry, an essay contest is being sponsored in the secondary schools of the province by the Ontario Mining Association in cooperation with the Department of Education and the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation. The 14 high school students who write the prize-winning essays will be awarded a two-day tour of the Kirkland Lake mining area during the next Easter holidays, as guests of the Ontario Mining Association. The essay contest is among Grade XII and Grade XIII pupils on the subject "How we benefit from Ontario Gold Mines." A committee of judges will be appointed by the Department of Education to select the best essay from each of 14 districts in the province. Managers of the 11 operating mines in the Kirkland Lake area, headed by R. L. Healy, General-Manager of the Wright-Hargreaves' mine and president of the Ontario Mining Association will entertain the students, and the program will include visits underground in the mines, and through the mills.

•

Renabie Mines Ltd., in the Missinaibi area of Northern Ontario, and subsidiary of Macassa Mines, had an estimated net operating profit of $113,278, or $1.59 per ton treated, in the first nine months of the current year. During the nine-months period 71,086 tons were milled—259 tons per day—from which was recovered bullion having a gross value of $623,254—17,682 ounces gold—equivalent to $8.76 per ton. It is estimated that under the provisions of the Gold Mining Assistance Act the company will receive $221,151 for the nine months which is not included in the estimated earnings, although $176,921 has been received on account. During the period, continuous development has been carried out on the 125-, 250-, and 375-foot levels. Sinking the No. 2 shaft from the 375-foot horizon to 825 feet, which will provide three new levels, 150 feet apart, had reached a depth of 725 feet about the middle of November. The mill which has a rated capacity of 300 tons daily commenced operating in July, 1947, and additional milling equipment is now being installed to bring capacity to 400 tons. It is hoped to have some of it turned over early this month and all before the end of the year, as it proposed to use the whole capacity as soon as possible. The downward extension of the "B" zone has been picked up by diamond drilling at the 375-foot level and a higher grade is indicated at this depth.

•

At Lynn Lake Manitoba, the construction and shaft sinking programs of Sherritt Gordon Mines continued to make satisfactory progress in the third quarter of the current year. The EL shaft was started and sunk to a depth of about 50 feet, then the concrete shaft collar and foundations for the headframe and sinking plant were poured. It is proposed to resume the sinking of this shaft when the A shaft has been completed to a depth of 1,000 feet. Geophysical work was continued and a large part of that section of the property north of the Lynn Lake diorite plug was covered during the period. Several sulphide deposits were located by this work, but subsequent drilling proved them to be barren. Production at Sherridon continued at the same rate as that of the first half of the year. Slightly higher prices were received for both copper and zinc, and production costs showed the usual slight seasonal reduction, with the result net earnings for the third quarter were at an all-time high. Net profit for the three months ended September 30 was $520,661, equivalent to 8.76 cents per share, while for the year to that date net was $1,169,465, or 19.67 cents per share.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

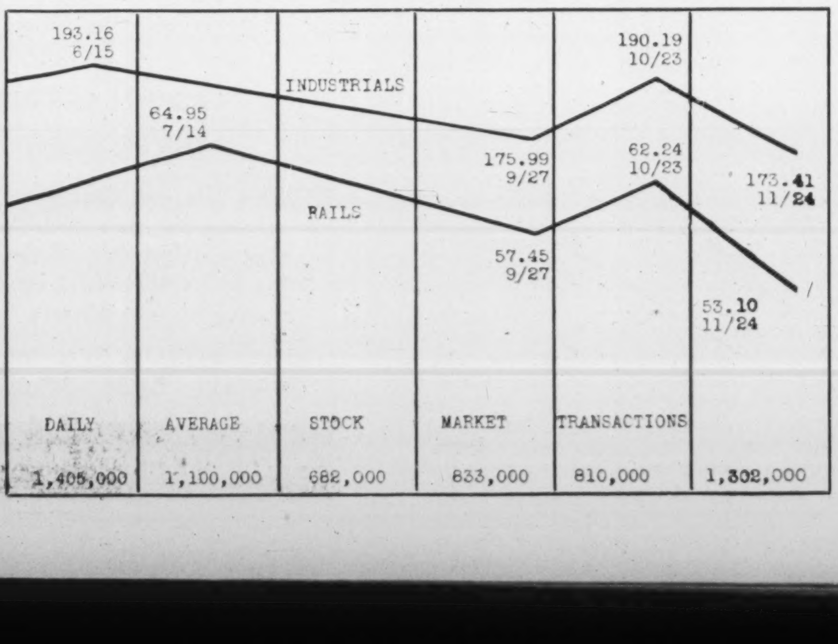
By Haruspex

STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but are currently under pressure from investor fears as to possible adverse business legislation by the new U. S. A. Congress. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, current weakness could terminate between now and early January, with more favorable markets suggested in 1949.

Due to the uncertainties that will exist between now and the opening of the new American Congress, incentive for an early strong market advance would seem lacking. About the best action that logically can be expected, with or without further immediate decline, would be an irregular rally to about the 180 level over the three to four weeks ahead, followed by renewed weakness as the legislative program is initiated. If, to the contrary, the market now slowly receded for a number of weeks on diminishing volumes, some grounds would be present for expecting that the decline from the June-July peaks was in process of finally culminating. Under such conditions, and assuming, on the basis of present informed guesses, that an excess profits tax is not enacted or that business is not to collapse, it would not be unreasonable to hope that the decline beginning in the last half of 1948 was to be followed by an advance carrying to new high levels at some time in 1949.

Meanwhile, the market, despite the publicized magnitude of the recent decline, has so far receded by only about four points below the level at which it stood in September. Volume, in turn, as the post-election break has progressed, has been dwindling, suggesting that the impulse that started the downward movement off is gradually losing force. We would continue holding selected stocks, with alertness to purchasing opportunities should the decline carry further over the weeks ahead.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable December 15th, 1948, to shareholders on record at close of business December 4th, 1948.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 30th October 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager
Toronto, 12th November 1948.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On November 23rd, 1948, a special dividend of 75 cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable December 27th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 3rd, 1948.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
November 23rd, 1948 *Secretary*

Sicks'

SICKS' BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 78) of 25 cents (.25c) per share plus a Special Dividend of 30 cents (.30c) per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared both payable on the 31st day of December 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta,
November 24th, 1948.

Edmonton—

Centre of Canada's New Oil Industry

The new issue of Edmonton debentures provide an investment in a City serving an area where new discoveries are adding impressive totals to Canada's oil resources.

As a result of the growth of population by over 33% during the last decade, the City must develop its essential services. We offer as principals:

City of Edmonton 3% Debentures

Due December 1st in each of the years 1954-58

Price: 98.25 and interest for equal amounts of each maturity to yield 3.25%

Circular with details of this issue and financial statistics of the City forwarded gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

BILL: Hello, Jack, sorry to be late, but I've been seeing over Harry's new plant and all the beautiful new machinery he imported from England. He says you gave him a good tip on it, too! Since when have you been a machinery expert?

JACK: Never mind the kidding! Harry told me he had an investment of $250,000.00 in new machines, some of which weighed from 30 to 40 tons each. The order was on a basis of F.O.B. factory in the middle of England, so naturally he was concerned as to who had the specialized knowledge of how to handle the shipping arrangements. I put him on to Canadian-European Forwarders.

BILL: Through their English associates, Arbuckle Smith and Co., I suppose.

JACK: That's right. They called at the plant, got details of individual weights and measurements, arranged for special road transport with equipment built for handling heavy machinery, and also saw to extra heavy cranes for the heavy lifts on to the vessel at Liverpool. Too, they gave invaluable advice on the special packing needed for overseas shipment. Harry said they handled the whole job "smoothly, efficiently and economically."

BILL: Then Canadian-European Forwarders took over when it arrived on this side, did they?

JACK: They certainly did! What's more, they unloaded all that heavy machinery at the plant without a single breakage, and Harry is naturally pleased as Punch. As you and I both know, no matter what type of merchandise has to be moved, from England or the Continent, Canadian-European Forwarders not only can handle it, but handle it *right*.

CANADIAN-EUROPEAN FORWARDERS LTD.

Canada's Leading International Freight Forwarders

Empire Building
TORONTO 1

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(4 lines to Central)

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 31st December, 1948, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 3rd January, 1949, to shareholders of record 6th December, 1948.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 22nd, 1948.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1948, payable 15th January, 1949, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1948.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 22nd, 1948.

ABOUT INSURANCE

How Automobile Policy Protects The Motorist And The Public

By GEORGE GILBERT

Not only is the motor vehicle liability insurance policy now regarded as a necessary protection for the car owner or driver but as an important social instrument for safeguarding certain definite interests of the general public as well.

UNDER our provincial insurance laws, the term "automobile" includes all self-propelled vehicles, their trailers, accessories and equipment, but not railway rolling stock, watercraft or aircraft of any kind, while "automobile insurance" means insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof, and against loss of or damage to an automobile.

There are five types of coverage available to motorists under the standard form of automobile insurance policy in use in all the provinces except Quebec: public liability, property damage, collision, fire and theft. While the owner or driver may select any of the five coverages mentioned, he will not have what the law designates as a "motor vehicle liability policy" unless his contract insures him against liability for loss or damage to persons or property.

Although all five coverages are necessary in order to obtain complete protection, insurance against third party liability—that is, the motorist's legal liability for injuries to other people or damage to other people's property—is virtually indispensable. As to the meaning of "legal liability" in this connection, it may be roughly defined as "responsibility fixed by law."

Every car owner's motor vehicle liability policy insures the person named therein and every other person who, with his consent, uses any automobile designated in the policy, against the liability imposed by law upon the insured named therein or upon any such other person for loss or damage arising from the ownership, use or operation of any such automobile within Canada or the United States of America, or upon a vessel plying between ports within those countries: and resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person; or damage to property; or both.

It is also the law that any person insured by but not named in a policy may recover indemnity in the same manner and to the same extent as if named in the policy as the insured, and for that purpose is deemed to be a party to the contract and to have given consideration therefor.

Imposed By Law

Under a driver's motor vehicle liability policy, the person named therein is insured against the liability imposed by law upon such person for loss or damage arising from the operation or use by him of any automobile, other than an automobile owned by him or registered in his name, while he is personally in control as driver or occupant of such automobile within Canada or the United States, or upon a vessel plying between ports within those countries, and resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person; or damage to property; or both.

Every owner's and every driver's motor vehicle liability policy must insure, in case of bodily injury or death, to the limit of at least $5,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any one person, and, subject to such limit for any one person so injured or killed, of at least $10,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, or, in case of property damage, to the limit of at least $1,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for damage to property resulting from any one accident.

Any person having a claim against an insured for which indemnity is provided under a motor vehicle liability policy is entitled, although not a party to the contract, upon recovering a judgment therefor against the insured, to have the insurance money payable under the policy applied in or towards satisfaction of his judgment and of any other judgment or claims against the insured covered by the indemnity and may, on behalf of himself and all persons having such judgments or claims, maintain an action against the insurance company to have the insurance money so applied.

It is also the law that no creditor of the insured is entitled to share in the insurance money payable under any such policy in respect of any claim for which indemnity is not provided by the policy. And no assignment, waiver, surrender, cancellation or discharge of the policy, or of any interest therein or of the proceeds thereof, made by the insured after the happening of the event giving rise to a claim under the policy, and no act or default of the insured before or after such event in violation of the automobile insurance provisions of the law or of the terms of the contract, and no violation of the Criminal Code or of any law or statute of any province, state or country prejudices the right of any person entitled as aforementioned to have the insurance money applied upon his judgment or claim, or be available to the insurance company as a defence to such action.

Under the law the insured is required to give prompt written notice to the insurance company, with all available particulars, of any accident involving loss or damage to persons or property, and of any claim made on account of accident, and verify by affidavit or statutory declaration, if required by the insurance company, that the claim arises out of the operation or use of an automobile described in the policy, and that the person operating or responsible for the operation of the automobile at the time of the accident is a person insured by the policy, and must forward immediately to the insurance company every writ, letter, document or advice received by him from or on behalf of the claimant.

Under an owner's or driver's motor vehicle liability policy, the insurance company is required, upon notice of loss or damage caused to persons or property, to serve the insured by such investigation thereof, or by such negotiations with the claimant, or by such settlement of any resulting claims as may be deemed expedient by the insurance company.

Further, the insurance company is required to defend in the name and on behalf of the insured and at the cost of the insurance company any civil action which may at any time be brought against the insured on account of loss or damage to persons or property; and pay all costs taxed against the insured in any civil action defended by the insurance company and any interest accruing after entry of judgment upon that part of the judgment which is within the limits of the insurance company's liability; and, in case the injury is to a person, reimburse the insured for outlay for such medical aid as may be immediately necessary.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to how the death rate among the general population compares with the death rate among insured lives in Canada; and also whether there is any appreciable difference in the death rate among the people of one province and the people of another province? Are official statistics available?

C. L. M., London, Ont.

Statistics as to the death rate among the general population are to be found in the "Canada" handbook and the Canada Year Book, published by the Dominion government, while figures showing the death rate among insured lives in Dominion registered companies and societies in this country are to be found in volume 2 of the annual detailed report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. Latest published figures are for the year 1946, when the death rate among insured lives was: all companies, ordinary, 5.5 per 1,000; all companies, industrial, 6.9 per 1,000; fraternal benefit societies, 12.3 per 1,000; all companies and societies, 6.5 per 1,000. The death rate among the general population, according to the "Canada" handbook for 1948, was 9.2 per 1,000. The death rate per 1,000 in the various provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 9.3; Nova Scotia, 9.8; New Brunswick, 10.1; Quebec, 9.2; Ontario, 9.4; Manitoba, 9.0; Saskatchewan, 7.7; Alberta, 8.2; British Columbia, 10.1.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I have received a circular from a concern called the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with an office at 213 Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont., and would like to know whether it is regularly licensed in this country, and if it has a government deposit for the protection of policyholders.

A. E. G., Toronto, Ont.

Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office in Utica, N.Y., and Canadian head office in Ottawa, was organized and incorporated in New York State in 1883, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since Nov. 7, 1933. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society and has a deposit with the government at Ottawa of $43,640 for the sole protection of holders of Canadian certificates issued since Jan. 1, 1920. At the end of 1947 its total admitted assets in Canada were $323,699, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $446,573, showing an excess of assets over liabilities, excluding reserve for unearned premiums, of $277,126. Its total income in Canada in 1947 was $130,294, while its total disbursements in this country amounted to $82,062, made up of: benefits paid certificate holders, $73,597; expenses, $8,465. All claims are readily collectable and the Association is safe to do business with.

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INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

United States
Fidelity &
Guaranty
Company

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AGENT
OR BROKER
as you would
your doctor
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Automobile, fir personal propert floater, burglar cargo, elev tor, team plate glas general an public liabi ity — fidelit and suret bond

Head Office: 199 Bay St. Toronto.

PILOT
INSURANCE COMPANY

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. D. GOODERHAM
President

A. W. EASTMURE
Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

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— and a lasting tribute to your good taste —

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CROWN BEAVER BLEND . . . $12.50
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Give him on Christmas morning the new miniature gift hat box. With the GIFT CERTIFICATE he chooses his own Biltmore.

OTHER BILTMORE QUALITIES AVAILABLE $5.00—$40.00

BF-88

CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF FINE FUR FELTS

Annual Meeting Imperial Bank of Canada

Keynote for 1949 Should Be Prudence Rather Than Over-Confidence

CANADIAN COSTS CAN BE LOWER THAN THOSE IN UNITED STATES

President and General Manager Address Meeting

The 74th Annual Meeting of Imperial Bank of Canada was held in Toronto on Wednesday, November 24th. Addressing the meeting, ***MR. W. G. MORE, PRESIDENT,*** said in part:

It will be noted from the Statement and the Address of the General Manager the business of the Bank continues to grow steadily, total assets, loans and deposits reaching an all-time high. Profits, after provision for taxes, are also somewhat greater than last year due in part to the rescinding of the Excess Profits Tax as on 1st January, 1948. This has enabled your Directors to restore the dividend for the last Quarter of the year to 30c. per share which is the same rate per annum as obtained just prior to the war. Altogether the results of the year are gratifying to your Directors and will, I feel sure, be to the shareholders generally.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

I wish to direct my own remarks to-day to the general business conditions in this country and elsewhere which determine the scope and effect of our banking operations.

International dissension and the threat of war overhangs the world. The task of repairing the destruction of the last war is made immeasurably more difficult by the failure of full collaboration in the effort. Any attempt to review business conditions or gain any insight into the problems which lie ahead is subject to the future of the relations between nations. ***No one can say what the outcome will be but the conviction has grown firmer that we and other friendly nations must be strong as well as peace loving.***

Canada is again completing a year of great business activity and accomplishment. In many respects, 1948 has been a repetition or continuation of 1947. Employment has been high, even higher than that of the preceding year. The working force has been augmented through natural increase and immigration by about 100,000 workers, yet unemployment has been, if anything, less than in 1947. Investment in buildings, equipment, and stock in trade this year will overtop, by a wide margin, the unprecedented levels of last year. Prices and wages have continued their upward progress. Gross production in Canada, which was valued at $13⅓ billion in 1947, is likely to exceed $15 billion in 1948.

EXTERNAL TRADE

But if there are many similarities, there are also significant differences. Twelve months ago we were in the midst of a crisis in trade and exchange. To meet that crisis, and after the greater part of our foreign exchange reserves had been used up, the Canadian Government imposed drastic emergency restrictions on imports of merchandise and quotas were designed particularly to cut down our imports from the United States. ***Not only has this been accomplished over the past twelve months but we have also had welcome evidence of the improvement of production in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries in the form of substantial increases in our imports from those areas.***

Much more important in meeting the exchange crisis than these significant shifts in imports has been the great rise in our exports to the United States. In the first nine months of the year, these exports rose by more than $300 million. Non-ferrous metals, lumber and paper, cattle and miscellaneous manufactures have all contributed to this welcome increase. Much of it is the result of higher prices. Despite higher prices, however, the total of our exports to all countries has not increased greatly. What has occurred is an increase of our exports to the United States whose currency we need. Drastic measures taken by the United Kingdom and other sterling countries to restrict their purchases from us have hastened the shift. Increased prices for paper and base metals and the removal of the embargo on cattle exports have all played their parts in bringing about the change. ***The striking result has been that in September we achieved a moderate credit balance in our merchandise trade with the United States. Over the first nine months of the year, our adverse trade balance with the United States was reduced from $718 million to $266 million.***

It is evident that these changes have assisted greatly in rebuilding our foreign exchange reserves. Purchases by the United States from Canada under ERP for the United Kingdom and Western European countries have also helped. If these trends continue it should be practicable before long to consider further substantial steps toward normal trade and the final solution of the exchange crisis.

Much of our export trade in the past has been with the United Kingdom and Western Europe but with encouraging reports of increasing production there, together with a shortage of dollars with which to pay for imports, we must expect these traditional overseas customers to purchase proportionately less of our products in future. Further they are more likely to buy food and metals than manufactured goods.

COMMONWEALTH MARKETS

Another sector of our trade is also subject to drastic change. Before the war, preferential tariffs gave us access to Commonwealth markets and many branch plants were established in Canada to take advantage of the opportunities offered. While not large in total, these markets were of great importance for some of our manufacturing industries. Whatever the future of the British preference, it is unlikely that our pre-war overseas markets for manufactured products will be maintained, without serious modification.

It is vital therefore, that we should try to enlarge our markets in the United States, as well as in other countries, not only for food and materials but for manufactured goods as well.

Efforts in that direction have already produced encouraging results. The Geneva Trade Agreement has given us better access to the United States market but the barriers are still formidable. There is every reason to press for tariff reductions, and freedom from other trade restraints which would assist and enlarge trade and therefore make possible the most efficient production.

PRICES AND COSTS

A strong combination of forces continues to drive prices and wages further upward. The rise has been, however, somewhat less relatively than in 1947. Wages, at least in manufacturing, also appear to have risen somewhat less in 1948 than last year though they have probably risen more than the cost of living. The impact of the mounting cost of living on consumers whose incomes are less responsive than the average continues to be one of the most disturbing problems of the country.

There have been some faint signs that the great rise in prices may be drawing to an end but they are by no means conclusive. Temporary surpluses have appeared in a number of consumer's lines, particularly in the United States. World crops of better than normal size have brought a few realized or prospective declines in agricultural prices. So far such surpluses have soon been dispersed and there has been no contagious price decline. Some slight easing of food prices has taken place and it may extend farther. It would be welcome relief to the consumer. ***It is to be hoped that the Government, in the present circumstances, will not continue longer than absolutely necessary the restrictions on imports which are limiting the supply of goods.***

For the time being, however, there appear to be on the other side even more powerful influences. The steel shortage and in Ontario and Quebec the power shortage will not be overcome quickly. They will hamper and delay production, cut down total output and, by disorganization, reduce output per worker and raise unit-costs. ERP can be expected to be maintained though there may well be some slackening in North American exports to Europe. A much more powerful upward influence is likely to be exerted by expanded defence programs in North America, Western Europe and the United Kingdom. Already they have brought fresh increases in the prices of non-ferrous metals and steel. They will compete with construction and re-equipment projects for materials and men. They will reinforce the upward pressures on prices and wages. We shall still, as Mr. Waldie said last year, be trying to crowd too much into too short a time. ***Special care will be needed to see that the whole economy is not jeopardized by attempting to do too many things at once.***

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite all these problems, much has been accomplished during recent months. For the first time in years there have been substantial discoveries of new resources. The opening of the Leduc and Redwater oil-fields in Alberta will have advantages and early results in our foreign exchange position. The ultimate effects of cheaper fuel and power in the prairie region both in the expansion of industry and the stabilization of incomes is likely to be of the greatest significance. Development of iron deposits in Labrador and Quebec will call for a vast investment and will be an important factor in the business activity of the next few years.

Present scarcities have brought intensified activity in the search for new non-ferrous metal resources and some success has been achieved. It is gratifying that, despite the great difficulties confronting them, the gold producers have been able to achieve steady, if modest, increases in output since the beginning of the year. ***The gold mining industry has in the past made great contributions to the development of the Canadian economy and should receive every encouragement necessary to full production.***

The difficulties which Central Canada is now experiencing through shortage of electric power are evidence of the great expansion which is taking, and has taken, place in power-using manufacturing industries. A large sector of our industry is of the type which uses a great deal of electric power per worker and this sector is increasing. New plants and whole new communities are being built where none existed before. They are based on local resources and in most cases expect to serve export as well as domestic markets. An example is the great new paper mill and townsite now practically completed at Terrace Bay on the North Shore of Lake Superior where an unpopulated wilderness is being converted into a productive community. Developments such as this are firm steps forward for the Canadian economy.

Particularly encouraging has been the growing ability of our manufacturers to enter the United States market and achieve a volume of production sufficient to ensure the lowest possible costs. Given adequate volume there are many lines in which Canadian costs can be lower rather than higher than those in the United States.

It is also worthy of note that immigration has again been flowing to this country in substantial volume. More than 100,000 immigrants will probably enter Canada in 1948. They are a welcome addition to our working force. If they are well chosen, and in the main they seem to be, they will add to our production and also to the richness of our culture. Their numbers are substantial but not so large as to create any difficulties in assimilation. A steady flow of well-selected immigrants will add to the strength of the Canadian economy.

BANKING OPERATIONS

In all this activity, the chartered banks have played their part. With the rise in incomes and business activity, bank deposits have risen throughout the year. Month by month the "inactive" notice deposits, which represent genuine saving rather than spending deposits, have increased. Current loans to the public are tending to increase as are also other loans. In contrast, government borrowings from the Banks are tending to decrease. Banking resources are thus being drawn toward the financing of business and away from the financing of government. Higher prices, as well as greater volume of business, have necessitated greater working capital on the part of primary producers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail distributors and the banking system has been able to supply it.

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The high level of business activity should promote prudence rather than overconfidence and indiscretion. The final stages of a boom are usually marked by difficulty in financing projects which firms have already begun and in which they have invested their own capital. This is a time in which to exercise care that the financing of projects at the present day level of costs are fully assured before business firms commit themselves to them.

Since the war wholesale and retail distributors have had to struggle to get the merchandise for which they had ready sale. As production increased physical inventories have increased and as prices rose the value of inventories has risen. While there is no evidence that inventories generally are excessive there is need for close scrutiny on the part of the individual firm. Wholesale and retail sales have risen during the year but by less than the rise in prices. The inference is that the physical volume of sales is down, despite the fact that the demands for some goods are still unfilled. ***Any firm whose working stocks are higher than are required to service their sales is taking unwarranted risks at the present level of prices.***

There is equal need for prudence among manufacturers whose ability to make profits depends on a volume which is a very high percentage of their capacity. The long period of capacity operations has enabled producers to carry continuously rising costs. They have now reached the point where even a moderate decline in production would bring a sharp reduction, or even elimination of profits.

We are approaching the end of a period in which it has been easy to meet rising costs by increased prices. Eventually we shall be faced with reduced volume and lower prices and there is urgent need for concentration on ways and means of reducing costs. Taking advantage of existing favorable circumstances we have created a high level of wages. However, high wages need not mean high costs if they are combined with high output per worker. If there is sufficiently high output they can maintain a high standard of living. We need to remind ourselves that a standard of living is not something such as a climate which exists in a country or which can be created by law. It is something which is earned by the joint efforts of workers and owners.

These considerations apply when we consider further improvements in the various social services which are part of our standard of living. Provision for old age pensions, adequate health services, and other social services are most desirable but they entail heavy costs and part of our resources and manpower must be devoted to them. ***They cannot be provided out of nothing. It is important, therefore, that they should be undertaken only if there is a general willingness to bear the cost.*** There is more likely to be such willingness if the measures are introduced gradually and if there is full understanding of the issues and the probable costs.

In many respects Canadians find themselves in a very fortunate position. Great resources, an intelligent population with practical capacity, stable democratic institutions, and good relations with our neighbours afford great opportunities. Let us make the most of them never forgetting that this takes courage, tolerance and good sense.

Believing also, as we do in enlightened free enterprise which has been responsible for the greatest progress the world has ever known and the highest standard of living and happiness man has ever achieved, it behooves every individual to do his utmost to uphold that system and be prepared to fight for it if necessary if we are to keep faith with our heritage. The consequences of any other form of government under which our cherished rights of individual freedom and liberty would be replaced by a form of totalitarianism or dictatorship are too awful to contemplate.

MR. I. K. JOHNSTON
General Manager

It is my privilege to comment on the Seventy-Fourth Annual Statement of the Bank now before you and which shows total assets of $471,843,256, an all-time high.

PROFITS

The profits, before provision for taxes, were $1,836,578 compared with $1,807,826 last year, an increase of $28,752. After providing $279,466 for depreciation of Bank Premises, $588,000 for Dominion and Provincial taxes, and $735,000 for dividends, the balance of Profit and Loss carried forward was increased by $234,112 to $1,515,778. While profits before the provisions just mentioned show a nominal increase only, it must be recalled that our expenses in staff salaries and all other items have been increasing year by year in common with most if not all classes of business, whereas the interest rate on loans and discounts has remained unchanged.

DEPOSITS

Deposits at $430,100,396, showing an increase of $52,258,758 are again at an all-time high. Of this increase $21,182,000 is in Dominion and Provincial Government deposits, $29,908,000 in non-interest bearing deposits, and $1,167,000 in interest bearing deposits. In connection with the increase in interest bearing deposits, analysis shows there was an increase in personal savings deposits of approximately $25,000,000 offset by a decrease of $23,800,000 in corporate interest bearing deposits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding total $10,999,824, an increase of $3,200,000, indicative of our growing foreign business.

CASH POSITION

Cash assets consisting of subsidiary coin, notes of and balances with the Bank of Canada, total $41,951,440, slightly under 10% of deposit liabilities to the public.

INVESTMENTS

Our investments, not exceeding market value, now stand at $201,242,426, an increase of $37,399,327 over a year ago. Of this increase $25,618,000 is in Dominion Government securities maturing within two years, $6,883,800 in longer term Dominions and $2,048,000 in U.S. Treasury Bills of short dating. This last is not a portfolio item but a short date investment in connection with foreign business. Of the total investments $108,000,000 mature within a period of five years.

LOANS

Loans total $183,280,487, an increase of $11,976,000, there having been an increase of $13,255,000 in Current Loans offset by a decrease of $1,400,000 in Loans to Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The increase of $13,255,000 in Current Loans is widely spread, the principal category being grain loans reflecting the earlier marketing on the prairies. This Current Loan increase is much less than the increase of $54,000,000 last year, and having in mind the prevalent inflationary influences, a lessened tempo is a healthy sign.

BANK PREMISES

Bank Premises Account which includes Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment now stands at $6,138,000 compared with $6,053,000 a year ago, an increase of $85,000 after applying the depreciation of $279,000 permitted by law.

New purchases include properties at Ridgeway, Cornwall, Gimli, Natal, Boyle and Vancouver and equipment in the form of safes, safety deposit boxes, furniture and mechanical equipment.

New buildings or extensions to existing buildings were either completed or in course of completion at Bleury and Mayor Sts., Montreal, Hearst, Timmins, Virginiatown, Niagara Falls, Athabasca and Assiniboia.

SHAREHOLDERS AND BRANCHES

Shareholders now number 2,995, an increase of 76. Of the total 24 are residents of the United States, a decrease of 14.

During the year 12 new branches were opened, making the total number of branches and sub-branches 199. Of this total 6 are in Quebec, 122 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 23 in Saskatchewan, 24 in Alberta, 16 in British Columbia and 1 in the North West Territories.

STAFF

During the year our staff increased 176 and now numbers 2,401 of which 1,080 are young ladies. A good deal more is expected from our staff than the routine handling of the vast number of cheques, deposits, loan entries, etc. We often hear of their efficiency, courtesy and helpfulness to the customers whom they serve. For this, as well as for their work faithfully performed, I thank them heartily. I feel there has never been a time in the history of the Bank when there were better opportunities for promotion for young men joining the staff of the Bank than at present.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The past year has been a good one for Canadian business generally, good crops, early harvests, and with industrial profits well maintained. It is to be noted, however, with expenses of all kinds much higher than in former years, maintenance of sales is essential to industrial profit, since the break even point requires a greater percentage of sales. With this in mind it is significant to note that time sales are increasing and general collections show signs of slowing up. Efficient management is undoubtedly following collections closely and keeping in touch with inventories to see that units of inventory (as distinct from price) are kept in proper relationship to market requirements and potential demand.

It is satisfactory to note that our exports, especially to the U.S., have been increasing, while imports have decreased, both having a favourable effect on our exchange position vis a vis the United States.

We have great known and potential resources, including the very important additions to known oil fields of Alberta and the recent discovery of substantial iron ore in Labrador. With such developments as the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Terrace Bay, and the bringing into production of the great Quemont base metal mine, (both large employers of labour to be producers of New York exchange, examples of enterprise and faith in the future;) with full employment and greatly expanded industrial production, we have all the factors for increasing prosperity.

In the foreground, however, and casting shadows over this bright picture are the uncertainties, the European and Asiatic disturbances—and the danger inherent in high prices. Those charged with management have these very much in mind.

In the matter of prices and inflationary pressures we can help by steering a safe course and practising self restraint in spending, especially for not fully warranted expansion and on borrowed money. In other words where expansion is fully warranted it should be undertaken by permanent financing or risk capital rather than by short term bank loans.

Canada is still a land of great opportunity for men and women of spirit and enterprise. Our Managers and staff are always willing and anxious to extend to our customers real cooperation to assist them to take advantage of the opportunities which this rich country affords.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(*Continued from page 8*)

of the keystones of the Truman election victory. Labor went down the line for him.

The Administration will seek a health insurance program to be financed in part from new pay roll deductions. Higher benefits are also planned under old age insurance and social security may be expanded to include more persons. Backers of more pay for teachers and more money for education will try again to get these projects through Congress.

Among housing proposals are: A low-rent public housing program ceiling for 100,000 units a year for five years; a government-subsidized slum clearance program; a farm housing program authorized by the Agriculture Secretary to make loans totalling a quarter billion dollars for four years and to provide grants for minor improvements to farm dwellings to meet minimum health standards.

These are only a few of the items that will entail money-spending for Uncle Sam. The only sources of Federal revenue, are, of course, taxation and government borrowing. Thus, the popular business of spending public funds means only higher taxation for Americans and a mortgaged future for their children.

Republicans know that Federal spending is currently the most vulnerable spot in Administration armor. They know that they would have been in the same position had Governor Dewey won the election and had been obliged to carry through his promised social welfare program. House Speaker Joe Martin of Massachusetts, who will return to the job of Minority Leader, has phrased the G.O.P. stand by saying that government expenses must be reduced, that the number of persons on the Federal payroll must be cut down, and that there must be no further deficit spending.

That's a Republican view. But the Administration's chief economic adviser, Dr. Edwin C. Nourse, has warned that high military and defence costs can actually endanger the American standard of living.

That is why President Truman has asked that Dr. Nourse and the Council of Economic Advisers analyze the national economy and suggest a way of heading off inflation.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

EVIDENCE of steadily increasing commercial and industrial activity throughout Canada, together with a notable reflection of the nation's underlying economic stability, is contained in the annual report of the Bank of Montreal. Practically every sector of the bank's business has increased in volume during the past year. The bank's role as a savings and commercial banking institution is emphasized by the fact that deposits increased $84,000,000 during the year to reach $1,877,000,000 — higher than they have ever been in the bank's 131-year history. The bank's total resources fringe the two-billion mark, standing at $1,991,000,000.

The Bank of Montreal's balance sheet shows strength in the liquid asset position. Cash assets, investments and call loans total $1,490,000,000, an increase of $58,000,000 over last year, and represent 78.09 per cent of the bank's total liabilities to the public.

Commercial and other loans total $456,000,000 at the year end, an increase of $35,000,000, or about 8 per cent over last year's figure.

Net earnings were well maintained, with net profits after the usual provision for contingencies, taxes and depreciation of $5,459,000, as compared with $5,423,000 last year. Profits before taxes were $8,439,000, as compared with $9,579,000 in the previous year, reflecting no doubt the higher costs of operating and an increased proportion of interest-bearing deposits.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS for the year ending October 30, 1948, are shown in the 78th annual statement of the Dominion Bank. A strong liquid position, substantially higher deposits, an increase in investments and commercial loans, and a new high in total assets of over $393,000,000, are features of the report.

Net profits, after Dominion and provincial government taxes of $950,000 and deduction of $247,000 for bank premises depreciation, were $1,122,097, as compared with $971,678 for the previous year. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum totalling $700,000 were paid. The amount of $422,097 carried forward to profit and loss brought the latter up to $1,054,510. Capital of $7,000,000 and Reserve of $10,000,000 remain unchanged.

An increase of $35,000,000 was shown in deposits, which totalled $358,501,000 as compared with $323,277,000 for the previous year. Deposits by Dominion and Provincial Governments were up to $7,970,000 to $19,103,000. Cash assets of $68,053,000 were 18.63 per cent of public liabilities, and immediately available assets of $241,283,000 were 66 per cent of these liabilities.

Commercial loans and discounts in Canada increased $4,720,000 to a total of $132,000,000, while call and short loans of $10,858,000 and letters of credit, acceptances, etc., totalling $9,912,000 remained about the same.

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NEW HIGH LEVELS for total loans, deposits and assets feature the one hundred and seventeenth annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended October 30, 1948. Net profits for the year after Dominion and provincial government taxes of $1,391,000 and depreciation of $472,029 were $2,007,346 which compares with $1,992,277 in 1947. After dividends of $1,440,000 and provision for extra distribution of $240,000 as in the previous year, $327,000 was carried forward to Profit and Loss account.

Total assets of $749,615,000 show an increase of $35,000,000 over last year's figures. Liquid position continues strong. Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks of $119,565,704 represent 16.81 per cent of liabilities to the public. Quick assets amounting to $441,429,249 represent 62.06 per cent of liabilities to the public.

Total loans were $293,413,968 as against $257,862,842 in 1947. Current loans increased by $17,500,000 to $244,275,807, while call loans advanced to $23,924,406 from $19,325,019 a year ago. Total security holdings of $297,929,137 are $8,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Total deposits at $680,129,542 are $39,446,000 greater than at the previous year end. Interest-bearing deposits by the public advanced from $363,674,445 to $385,295,574. Non-interest-bearing deposits by the public are $12,281,896 higher at $259,085,042.

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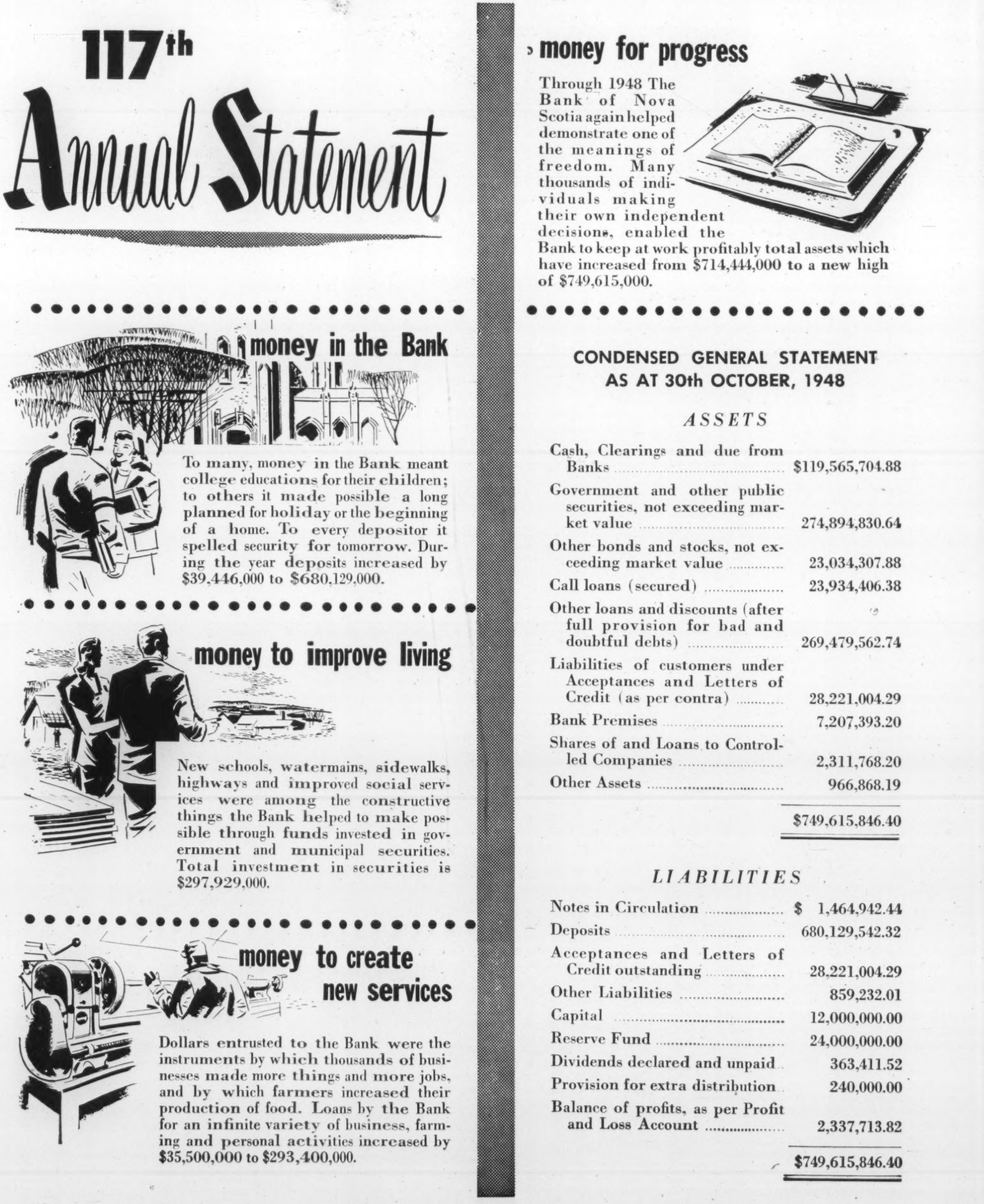
WALTER S. THOMPSON, director of public relations and advertising, Canadian National Railways and Trans-Canada Air Lines, is relinquishing his air line activities as of December 31, it has been announced following a meeting of the T.C.A. Board of Directors. He will devote his full time and attention to the railway and its other ancillary services.

G. R. McGregor, president of T.C.A. on behalf of the board and himself made "grateful acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Thompson to the air line since its inception in 1937. His outstanding knowledge and experience in the public relations and advertising field have been of immeasurable advantage to the Company."



117th Annual Statement

money in the Bank

To many, money in the Bank meant college educations for their children; to others it made possible a long planned for holiday or the beginning of a home. To every depositor it spelled security for tomorrow. During the year deposits increased by $39,446,000 to $680,129,000.

money to improve living

New schools, watermains, sidewalks, highways and improved social services were among the constructive things the Bank helped to make possible through funds invested in government and municipal securities. Total investment in securities is $297,929,000.

money to create new services

Dollars entrusted to the Bank were the instruments by which thousands of businesses made more things and more jobs, and by which farmers increased their production of food. Loans by the Bank for an infinite variety of business, farming and personal activities increased by $35,500,000 to $293,400,000.

money for progress

Through 1948 The Bank of Nova Scotia again helped demonstrate one of the meanings of freedom. Many thousands of individuals making their own independent decisions, enabled the Bank to keep at work profitably total assets which have increased from $714,444,000 to a new high of $749,615,000.

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT 30th OCTOBER, 1948

ASSETS

Cash, Clearings and due from Banks	$119,565,704.88
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	274,894,830.64
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	23,034,307.88
Call loans (secured)	23,934,406.38
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	269,479,562.74
Liabilities of customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	28,221,004.29
Bank Premises	7,207,393.20
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	2,311,768.20
Other Assets	966,868.19
	$749,615,846.40

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 1,464,942.44
Deposits	680,129,542.32
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding	28,221,004.29
Other Liabilities	859,232.01
Capital	12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	24,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	363,411.52
Provision for extra distribution	240,000.00
Balance of profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	2,337,713.82
	$749,615,846.40

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1832

GENERAL OFFICE: TORONTO